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PROPOSES TO ANNEX REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Senator Elkins's Scheme to Get Rid of Vexed Question—Reciprocity to Be Pressed to an Issue.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Senator Elkins of West Virginia today introduced a bill annexing Cuba to the United States, and in explanation made the following statement:

"This is purely my measure. I have consulted with none of my colleagues, and with no one regarding it. I am very much in earnest in the matter, and believe the annexation of the island would be the best possible solution of the Cuban problem. 'If the United States is to spend \$30,000,000 in the island during the next five years I believe it should be expended for our own property. 'I agree with the President that something should be done for the relief of Cuba, but I am not in favor of discharging legislation for the sugar trust under any such name. 'If my resolution were passed it would be a good thing for the Republican party; it would make an end to factional strife that is most unfortunate. Senator Elkins said that Texas was admitted under precisely the same terms as this resolution provided for Cuba. He said he preferred the admission of Cuba in preference to granting \$5,000,000 a year on the account of the revenues, without knowing where it would go. The resolution grants the consent of Congress to the erection of the republic of Cuba as a State of the Union, 'to be called the State of Cuba, with a republican form of government, a constitution to be adopted by the people of said republic by deputies, in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government. A condition is specified that the Constitution of the proposed State shall be submitted to Congress not later than January 1, 1904. There is also a provision that the debts of Cuba shall become a charge upon the general government. There is also an alternative provision giving the President, if he prefers, permission to proceed in a more direct way for Cuba's admission. 'If this latter course is permitted the admission under the terms of the resolution itself, 'instead of proceeding to submit the resolution to an overture on the part of the United States, 'the President is authorized to proceed to the annexation of Cuba, and to the formation of a republic out of the present republic of Cuba with representatives in Congress and to admit it to the Union by this act on an equal footing with existing States as soon as the terms and conditions of admission shall be agreed upon by the government of the republic of Cuba and the United States. The resolution provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 to carry its provisions into effect. The resolution was not referred to a committee, but was, at Mr. Elkins's suggestion, allowed to lie on the table.

RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—[The new Associated Press.]—The present plans of the Senatorial supporters of Cuban reciprocity are to press the question to an issue next week. This was the result of the conferences held today and yesterday. The Republican members of the Committee on Cuban Relations will meet either Monday or Tuesday and finally agree upon the exact terms of the bill to be reported as a substitute for the House bill. The measure thus agreed upon will be reported to a Republican caucus to be held Tuesday or Wednesday, and the caucus indorse the measure it then will be brought before a meeting of the full Committee on Cuban Relations and reported to the Senate. The desire is to have all this done by the time the Isthmian Canal Bill is disposed of Thursday, so that the Reciprocity Bill may be given the first place in the order of business.

The reciprocity advocates still prefer the utmost confidence in their ability to pass through the Senate a bill that may be recommended by the committee and caucus. They count largely upon the unwillingness of Republican members to align themselves strictly with the opposition against a bill that has been made a party measure by the President's message, and there are indications that at least in some instances this prognostication will prove sound. The critical point will come on the acceptance of the House bill, with its amendment, for the removal of the differential duty on refined sugar. The beet-sugar Republicans are all protectionists, and there has been from the beginning a division as to the expediency of adopting a policy looking to the abolition of this duty. This opposition found evidence in Thursday's best-sugar caucus, but the decision to stand by the House bill as amended was secured largely upon the understanding that such a course would inevitably result in the defeat of all legislation. Recent developments lead to the conclusion that if any considerable number of Republicans should adhere to the determination to vote with the Democrats to support the House bill, it would pass the House. There would then be no chance for a conference, and the bill would then go to the President, who, it is expected, would attach his signature and make it a law of the land. This provision would, of course, affect the sugar interests equally with the trust, in proportion to the extent to which the refining industry, and is not desired by beet-sugar refiners say they would

DEWEY WILL TREAD QUARTER-DECK AGAIN.

ADMIRAL WILL TAKE A GREAT FLEET TO SEA. Hero of Manila Will Gladly Conduct Great Naval Maneuvers Next Winter. President and Secretary of Navy May Accompany Him.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] At the urgent personal request of the President and Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey has consented to take command of the big fleet which will engage in the maneuvers in the West Indies next winter. The President and Secretary of the Navy, regarded it as appropriate that an officer of high rank should have charge of the fleet, and they were gratified by the enthusiasm and interest shown by Admiral Dewey when it was suggested to him that he go to sea again.

The fleet will be the largest ever assembled by the United States in time of peace. It will consist of the North Atlantic squadron, the European squadron and South Atlantic squadron, with a torpedo flotilla and necessary auxiliaries, including a hospital ship, repair ship, distilling ship and water barges. There will be four divisions commanded by Rear-Admirals F. J. Higginson, G. W. Sumner, A. S. Crownsfield and J. B. Coghlan. The President is very anxious to attend these maneuvers and has said to those with whom he has talked on the subject that if he can possibly witness them he will do so. He has had the matter under consideration, but the time which they will begin is so far away that he will postpone making his decision until just before the maneuvers are begun.

Congress will be in session and this may prevent the President from leaving Washington. No President of the United States has ever been beyond its borders during his term of office, except on one occasion, when Grover Cleveland went some distance out to sea on E. C. Benedict's yacht. The Constitution does not forbid the President leaving the limits of the United States, but for reasons of sentiment or

IN CURL PAPERS.

London in Hideous Condition. Making Her Toilet for the Coronation. Million Pounds Has Been Spent on Stands Alone. Ship-owners' Pains Itch for Subsidy—Advocates of Monroe Doctrine.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) LONDON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] All London is now in curl papers, and a very wet, bedraggled day has been followed by a day of almost steady rain has seriously handicapped all coronation preparations, and the present aspect of the town is positively hideous. A few days more of work on decorations and possible sunshine will transform everything, but the sight and smell of many miles of new timber flung against the normal gray background, and make the metropolis a strange place even to our own inhabitants.

The Diamond Jubilee equipment is altogether outdone. It is estimated that a million pounds sterling has been spent on stands alone, and these will accommodate fully twice the number of those of 1897. Most of the private decorations, especially elaborate set pieces, have been covered with oilcloth to protect them from rain, and until these coverings are removed it is impossible to divest the town of its curiously appearance. There is still a good deal of doubt as to the popular attitude toward the coronation festivities, but in regard to the participation of all classes, there is not the same preliminary scare there was in regard to the 1897 procession. Many, however, who constitutionally detest crowds and spectacles, will flee from London as from the plague. These include apparently a large proportion of the class of Americans who regularly visit London in June. All the best hotels complain that the most profitable American guests did not come this year. The proprietors do not appreciate the officials and other guests of all nationalities who have taken their places.

It is no exaggeration to say that not one-third of the seats in public stands have yet been sold. There was some slump in prices this week, but not so great as expected. Seats for the short procession of the first day still command high prices. The police are extremely anxious as to what may happen in the enormous crush along the route, which is only one and one-half miles long. They have adopted the wise precaution of erecting strong barriers about thirty yards apart, some distance down converging streets. When the spaces between each of the barriers are filled no more will be admitted, and the surging and crushing of human bodies of people will be thus rendered impossible. Seats along the route of the second day's procession are now obtainable for a guinea and even less, but these are for seats. Prices are fairly maintained for really good seats, but five guineas will buy excellent accommodations, and there are few seats as high as ten.

Preparations began yesterday with a view to welcoming the King's approach to Westminster Abbey on June 26, by a full peal of the bells. This will be quite an event, as owing to the insecure condition of the tower containing the bells, the peal has not been rung for many years. Even now it is doubtful whether it ever will be possible to again ring the peal, save on such special occasions as the present. The permanent record of the coronation will remain in Westminster Abbey. It will be placed in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor. Here a small altar, called St. Edward's, has been erected at the foot of the shrine containing the bones of that saint. Important rehearsals have taken place in Westminster Abbey during the past week in connection with coronation ceremonies. Yesterday 200 peers and others immediately concerned were present in the abbey, including Lord Salisbury, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Esher, Bishop of Winchester, and practically the whole college of heralds. Among the guests were the Duchesses of Marlborough, Rutland, Portland and Montrose, who will bear the canopy composed of a cloth of gold over Queen Alexandra during the ceremony of anointing with holy oil.

The gala night of opera is expected to be one of the most superb spectacles in connection with the coronation. The King has retained ten boxes, located in the center of the grand tier, which will be transformed into one box seating 150 persons. Here the King and Queen will sit, surrounded by the most important of coronation visitors. The opera-house itself will be wreathed in imitation roses, hanging in festoons from box to box. Real roses were used on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, but by special desire of the King imitation roses will be used on this occasion, because the

SENATE ADOPTS THE HOUSE AMENDMENTS AND IT GOES TO PRESIDENT.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Senate today promptly agreed to the House amendments to the Irrigation Bill. This passes the measure and sends the bill to the President, who will undoubtedly sign it.

The people have no idea of the interest and deep personal concern which the President has displayed in the irrigation question. At the height of the fight on the Cuban proposition, and even when he was writing his message to Congress on this matter, he did not forget to tell his Senatorial and Congressional callers that he was in favor of liberal action on the irrigation measure. The President has lived in the West and he knows how strongly the people of that section feel on the project to artificially supply water for their dry and arid plains. The scheme is a big one and has immense possibilities which Roosevelt abundantly realizes.

NEWS INDEX TO THE TIMES THIS MORNING

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Pasadena parks materializing... Woodmen's great celebration in San Bernardino... Child kills child near Fuller...

PACIFIC COAST. Five men badly scalped... The prison directors meet. New officers of Degree of Honor... Infants die confessed... News budget from Dawson... An Oregon mountain smoking... Native Daughters pushing California's products... Promotion for Frank Jaynes... San Juan directors decide upon an investigation...

GENERAL EASTERN. Bodies of Foster and Miss Lawrence found. Confederate monument dedicated. Kansas has good wheat crop... Hot in Chicago... Death spoils honeymoon. Furniture combine broken... Marriage of a nun... Woman hangs herself with her garter. WASHINGTON. Senator Elkins introduces bill for annexation of Cuba. Senate concurs in House amendments to Irrigation Bill... Dewey to go to sea again... Oil burning tests for next season of Congress... Becky Taylor demands reinstatement... President's proposed trips. FOREIGN, BY CABLE. Lynch treason case in London... police court. Irish landlords take action... United League leaders... Appointment of Corrigan's successor deferred. Sentiment in England favoring official recognition of Monroe doctrine. French finances in a bad way... Preparations for King Edward's coronation. South Africa situation encouraging. SPORTS. Gold Heels wins the St. Louis Derby... Tommy Cox sent to jail... 'Kid' Lavigne better... Zick Abrams as a fight promoter... Sale of Haggin yearlings... Two bike records broken.

WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Feeling that they should not take any chances, none of the Presidents have ever stepped a foot on foreign soil while serving his term.

It is settled that Secretary Moody will witness the summer movements of the North Atlantic squadron, involving a combined naval and army attack on and defense of the eastern approaches to New York City. It is expected that he will board the Dolphin for the purpose and he has invited as his guests Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Weeks, chairman of the House Naval Committee. There will be other guests than these, but the Secretary has not yet announced their names.

CUBA'S ALTERNATIVE.

RECIPROCITY WITH ENGLAND. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) HAVANA, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Unless the United States Senate takes early action on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill, there is a probability that the Cuban government will negotiate reciprocity with Great Britain.

It is known that England has already evinced a desire to make a treaty with Cuba on a liberal basis. While the Cuban government would prefer to have a reciprocal treaty with the United States, the economic condition of the island is such that immediate help is necessary. There must be a market for profitable trade in Cuban products to keep the planters from absolute ruin, and if the United States does not give the needed relief soon, they will look to England for compensation.

United States Minister Squires has been made acquainted with the effort on the part of Great Britain to alienate trade with Cuba, and will make inquiries. There is nothing, it is said, in the Platt amendment to prevent the making of such a treaty. The special message of President Roosevelt has created a very favorable impression here, and it is hoped it will result in some definite action by the Senate on the reciprocity question. Discussing it today, President Palma said:

"President Roosevelt has always proved his friendship for Cuba. We appreciate it, and trust that his efforts on our behalf will be soon crowned with success."

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M. WASHINGTON, June 14.—[SENATE.] The Nicaragua Canal Bill was taken up by the Senate for a short time today. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, continuing his speech in support of the measure, and in criticism of the Panama project. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Scott of West Virginia providing for the detail of an engineer officer of the army to direct a survey on the Isthmus of Darien to verify surveys already made for an interoceanic canal "at the narrowest part of the Isthmus." The measure was ordered to lie on the table.

Consideration was then begun of the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. The measure carries a sum aggregating \$1,648,773. With some minor changes the bill was passed as reported.

The irrigation bill which passed the House yesterday was laid before the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Hansbrough of South Dakota, the House amendments were agreed to. This passes the measure.

MORGAN'S SPEECH CONCLUDED. The Nicaragua bill then was taken up and Mr. Morgan of Alabama resumed his speech in support of the measure. He criticized many of the items in the allowance made to the Canal Commission, showing that the Canal Commission allowed 20 per cent for contingencies. Taking a hundred-year period, Mr. Morgan showed that the income derived from selling vessels going to the Nicaragua route would turn the scales in favor of that route even on the basis of the Canal Commission's estimate.

The bill was laid aside, and a House bill was passed, paying certain claims heretofore reported to the Secretary of War, growing out of the war with Spain.

HAY'S HOBBY TABLED. The feature of the session of the House today was the attempt by Senator Hay of Virginia to secure the adoption of a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to make an investigation as to the cost from all sources of the war in the Philippines. The resolution had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and not having been acted upon within the time limit prescribed by a rule of the House, it was tabled.

When Mr. Hay called it up, Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, moved to lay it on the table, and his motion prevailed, by a vote of 219 to 193.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the General Deficiency Bill, and gave notice that at an early day next week, he would call it up.

A bill was passed, to change the fees of United States marshals, deputies and witnesses in the Indian Territory. The bill was recommended by the Department of Justice.

The House then took up consideration of private bills. In all, 139 bills were passed. At 3:45 p.m., the House adjourned until Monday.

CHOLERA IN PHILIPPINES.

REPORT TO SURGEON-GENERAL. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—An alarming situation with regard to the epidemic of cholera in the Philippines, set out in a report received by Surgeon-General Forwood from Lieut. Col. Heinemann, at present in charge of the medical department of the army in the islands.

The appearance of the disease in Manila, in March, is attributed, in some quarters, to vegetables coming into the islands from infected Chinese ports, and in others to the drinking of Pasig River water, foul with the sewage of the city.

Lieut. Col. Heinemann says that the number of different points attacked by the epidemic, and the consequent infection of many streams which are universally used for drinking and bathing, and into which all foul material and garbage find their way, make probable a large number of deaths before the rains. The army, he says, is much more protected than the natives or the civil Americans in the island, because of the care which is exercised in supplying good food and water.

RYAN COURT-MARTIAL.

MEMBERS OF IT APPOINTED. WASHINGTON, June 14.—By direction of the President, a general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Manila on the 16th inst for the trial of

Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, on the charge that he was unnecessarily severe and arbitrary in his dealings with the natives of the province where he was stationed in the Philippines. The court also will try "such other officers as may be brought before it." This is the usual order in court-martial cases, and may or may not have any significance.

The detail for the court follows: Brig.-Gen. B. S. Bisbee, Colo. Theodore Wint, Sixth Cavalry; William E. Dougherty, Eighth Infantry, and J. S. M. Lee, Thirtieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. John F. Stretch, Twenty-eighth Infantry; C. A. P. Hatfield, Fifth Cavalry, and George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry; Maj. William L. Fitcher, Eighth Infantry; W. W. Witherspoon, Thirtieth Infantry; William C. Butler, Twenty-fifth Infantry; C. S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry; O. J. Brown, First Cavalry and John H. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, with Maj. Millward F. Witte, First Infantry, as Judge-Advocate.

STATEHOOD BILLS.

TO COME UP NEXT SESSION. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Senate Committee on Territories had a formal meeting and decided the regular way what it had already decided informally—not to report Statehood bills for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma until the next session of Congress. The vote upon this stood 6 to 4 in the committee. The Senators voted in favor of reporting the bills early next session were Bard, Beveridge, Delilleham, Nelson, Burton and Keen. It may be said that the Statehood bills they did nothing of the sort. A motion was made that the committee report these bills early next session, so they are actually ordered reported now and will come from the committee favorably or adversely next winter.

CABINET CHANGES.

AGAIN CONSIDERED.

MANY ASPIRANTS FOR SECRETARY.

HITCHCOCK'S PLACE.

Choice of Successor Seems to Lie Between McCormick of Utah and Metcalf of California—Secretary Wilson's Retirement Also Mooted.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Word came from the White House tonight that the President is again considering Cabinet changes, and again comes positive information that he will give one place to California—that of Secretary of the Interior.

Discussion about the retirement of Secretary Hitchcock has gone on for some time. It is a long time that there is an unusual big list of candidates from all parts of the country to succeed him, but it can be stated that just now there are only two candidates under consideration at all seriously, and they are W. S. McCormick of Salt Lake City, Utah, and V. H. Metcalf of Oakland.

McCormick is an open candidate for the place, and he operates against him. He is said to have given notice to resign in letters to the White House, and at the same time it seems to be an open question whether he can get the full endorsement of both Senate and House. Mr. Metcalf, on the other hand, there are reports that Senators Kearney and Rawlins are not enthusiastically in favor of the selection of Mr. McCormick for a Cabinet place.

Mr. Metcalf was at the White House last evening if he had heard anything about possible changes, and his own selection. He said that he had not heard a single word about changes or the possibility of his entering the Cabinet, from any source. He reiterated that he has not at any time been a candidate for a Cabinet position, and that he considers it ill-advised for any public man to attempt to break into the President's official family.

An effort has been made here to connect coming cabinet changes with Cuban legislation, and along with all the rest of the gossip in this line is the report that Secretary Wilson will soon leave the Cabinet on account of the President's latest message on Cuba. Mr. Wilson started out opposed to the President in his Cuban policy, and has held to that position. He is, therefore, entirely out of harmony with Mr. Roosevelt on a question that the President seems to feel most deeply upon. But Mr. Wilson's friends say he has no intention of quitting the Cabinet, and they have assurances that the President will not force him out.

The immediate reason for Secretary Hitchcock's coming retirement is that he is bitterly opposed by Senator Ekins of West Virginia, who has been for months demanding his removal, and who at the same time has got something like political way that makes Mr. Hitchcock's early retirement advisable.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

GOVERNMENT MAKING TESTS. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The first trial in the test of oil as fuel, and appliances for its consumption, took place in this city Wednesday, under the auspices of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. A forced-draft air pressure of one inch was used. The combustible supply was from the Beaumont oil fields, which gave about 23 per cent. better results than an excellent quality of Pocahontas coal.

The oil tests were of the same duration and character as those which were made with Pocahontas coal, and recently, and in this way a comparative test of relative values will be obtained, with very complete data as to the temperatures and quantities of oil consumed. The burner used was that designed by the Oil City Boiler Works, one of the allied industries of the Standard Oil Company. Compressed air was used for atomizing the oil.

Just as soon as the series of tests is completed with compressed air, another series will be started where a steam jet is used for spraying purposes. Individual inventors will be permitted to submit their patented appliances. For a time the tests will be conducted with Beaumont oil, and a corresponding test will be made with the Kern county, Cal. product. So great has been the interest taken in the oil experiments, that the California Petroleum Miners' Association has offered a special monopoly of oil of cost, and send to the department the best and most successful forms of burners used on the Pacific

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To describe the beauty to be found in pretty carpet designs.

Our tapestry brussels are economical as well as durable—and our axminster carpets have a richness that adds charm to every household—there are many pretty rugs, too—that are worth more than the price.

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Little Plasko.

We have them all—big, little, short and tall. Little fellows to hold little swallows. Tall fellows to hold high balls. Generous fellows for *Caravans crossing the hot sands* will not run dry if properly filled with the exhilarating *Little Plasko*—warranted to last on a *plifmage* until an oasis is reached.

An endless variety to choose from.

Little Plasko and Big Plasko at Little Prices.

MONTGOMERY BROS.,

Jewelry and Silversmiths

SPRING AND THIRD STREETS.

Coast. Rear-Admiral Melville, engineer-in-chief, witnessed the experiments during the present week. Just as soon as some substantial results are obtained, it is hoped to try it on a vessel in commission, with an approved type of burner, for whatever success may attend the experiments, the practical result will be the results to be obtained on shipboard.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

AFFECTS AMERICAN FIRMS. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Hay has requested from Minister Bowen at Caracas by cable a statement of the condition of affairs in Venezuela, particularly with reference to shipping.

Some time ago the National Asphalt Company was considerably embarrassed in its efforts to provision, and other supplies, to place all articles and commodities manufactured and controlled and produced in the United States by a trust on the free list to reduce the rate of duty on any article or commodity manufactured in the United States and sold for export more cheaply than in the United States.

President's Coming Trips.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President will start on a somewhat extended trip through the West and Northwest during the latter part of September. He has accepted invitations to go to Detroit, Minneapolis and other cities, returning by way of Springfield, Ill., where he will attend the Fair of October 3. Some time in October the President will make a trip through the Southwest, his points being the fair at San Antonio and a bear hunt in the swamps of Mississippi. The itinerary for this tour has been definitely arranged. The journey will include points in Kansas and Nebraska, going out, and New Orleans and other southern cities returning.

MISS LEE FINED.

Magistrate Holds That Conductor Was Compelled Under "Jim Crow" Car Law to Cause Her Arrest.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) ALEXANDRIA (Va.) June 14.—Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late Gen. E. Lee, today forfeited \$50 collateral, in default of appearance before Mayor Simpson in the Police Court for the charge of violating the law providing for the separation of white and colored persons on railways. Miss Lee was taken into custody last night on a Washington and Alexandria car, after refusing to change her seat at the rear of the car, the portion reserved for colored people, to the front section.

The Mayor held that the evidence showed that the conductor, by causing Miss Lee's arrest, had strictly carried out the law, and would have been amenable to the law himself had he acted otherwise.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 14.—National officers of the Woman's Suffrage Association, who have been holding a business session at the home of Mrs. Leonard Wood, today adopted resolutions expressing their opposition to the progress made recently in the legal rights of women in different parts of the world. Referring to the fact that national suffrage has just been granted to the 76,407 women of Australia by practically unanimous vote of both houses of the Federal Parliament, the board added: "We believe the men of America are not inferior to those of Australia in justice and civility."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Becky Taylor's Threat.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, the clerk in the War Department, who was dismissed for publicly criticizing the administration by Philipine policy, has written to the President and the Secretary of War, demanding reinstatement within three days, failing which she says she will take the necessary legal steps to secure her rights. In her letter to

The Great Peruna 60c
Swamp Root 60c

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 50c

Cascara Compound 25c

Palme Nerve Tablets 50c

Humphrey's Cold Cure 25c

Packer's Tar Soap 15c

Coca Calisy 75c

Hood's Sarsaparilla 65c

Palme's Celery Compound 50c

Syrup of Figs 25c

Beecham's Cold Cure 20c

Anita Cream 35c

Creme de Lila 35c

Warner's Safe Cure 85c

Ess-o-dent 50c

Haa-yadi Janos 25c

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets 30c

King's Kidney and Liver Remedy 75c

Hostetter's Bitters 75c

Lase's Family Tea 20c

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At the other end of your phone is the splendid service of the Finest Drug Store on the Pacific Coast.

That's worth knowing, isn't it—particularly when you want something in a hurry.

We want you to use the 'phone freely in ordering of us, and to feel that your orders will receive as prompt attention as if you gave them in person.

We have made every preparation for getting to you what you order as quickly as possible.

It keeps three delivery boys busy now, and if the number of orders we get over the 'phone keeps on increasing as it has lately, we'll have to get more.

The people of Los Angeles know us pretty well by this time. And that our efforts to make this the best equipped Drug Store, not only in Los Angeles, but in the entire West, have not failed of appreciation is evidenced by our large and constantly growing lists of satisfied customers.

It's rather annoying to be met with a constant "sorry-but-we-don't-keep-it" when you ask for something that every drug store ought to keep.

That's one of the annoyances you skip at Wolf & Chilson's.

This is a complete Drug Store. You'll find on our shelves everything that a drug store ought to carry, and a great many things that no drug store in Los Angeles carries.

That's why Wolf & Chilson's is called the drug store of Los Angeles.

Prices? As low as anybody's—lower in a great many cases.

If any one department in this drug store were better than another, that claim might be made for our Prescription Department. Sufficient to say that it is in keeping with the rest of the store, which is only another way of saying that our prescription department stands pre-eminent as the best and safest in Los Angeles.

The entire service of this store is at the other end of your 'phone.

Just call up Main 361—we'll do the rest.

If it's busy, call up Main 378. Same there.

Wolf & Chilson Prescription Druggists Second and Broadway Los Angeles, Cal.

Store No. 1

S. E. Corner Second and Broadway. Phone Main 361 and 378.

Store No. 3

N. W. Corner Fourth and Spring. Telephone Main 1218.

Store No. 5

1638 Temple Street. Phone Main 507.

Store No. 6

2216 South Grand Avenue. Phone White 6411.

Store No. 7

N. W. Corner Sixth and Broadway. Telephone Main 1218.

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Store No

FIVE WEEKS OF IDLENESS.

End of Miners' Strike Not in Sight.

Has Settled Down to Test of Endurance.

Dynamite Outrage at Hazleton—Germany's Old Age Pension System.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M. WILKESBARRE (Pa.) June 14.—Today ends the fifth week of the anthracite coal miners' strike. Neither side has weakened. As the days go by, it becomes more apparent that it is a case of the survival of the fittest. The entire region was quiet today, and the territory affected by the strike presents a Sunday-like appearance. Including those who are not on strike, but are affected by the suspension, there are approximately 15,000 men and boys idle. The efforts of the strike leaders to bring out the fire bosses are not meeting with as much success as they expected.

President Mitchell today received advice from West Virginia, which, he says, are extremely favorable to the strikers. One telegram from the Kanawha and New River districts, where a total of 13,000 men are employed, says that 12,000 men are on strike in that territory. Water is slowly accumulating in some collieries, but the company officials say they have the situation well in hand.

FOOD FOR SPECULATION. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. WILKESBARRE (Pa.) June 14.—There is much speculation among the strikers and others in this district in regard to the nature of the information that the Illinois mine workers' officials will bring here in regard to a general strike of soft-coal miners to help their brother workmen in the anthracite field.

President Mitchell says the delegation is coming to discuss local conditions within the State of Illinois, but there is a general belief prevalent that they will tell Mitchell the true feeling of the soft-coal men on the question of a sympathetic strike. It is more than three weeks since the three anthracite districts requested the call of a special convention for the purpose of considering the advisability of involving the soft-coal miners of the country over in the struggle. It takes five districts to call such a convention. Michigan has already publicly consented to hold a national conference, and it is believed that Mitchell also has the consent of the West Virginia district.

OPERATORS DISCHARGED. POSSIBLY DUE TO UNIONISM. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M. NEW YORK, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company say that so many of their number have been discharged within the past few days without any reason being found in the blue envelopes, that they would like to know what's up. Four operators were laid off Thursday, and seven more on Friday. No reason was given for the discharge, so it is said, was given in any case.

Some of those discharged say they believe the company has taken this course because of the activity of the "Telegraphers' Union. Some of the men who have been laid off say that they knew nothing about the union or its affairs, and they know of no trouble which the union is seeking to precipitate.

General Superintendent Brooks of the eastern division of the Western Union Company, when asked about the discharges yesterday, said: "I cannot discuss for publication relations of this company and its employees. This much, however, I will say: I did not know before that any operators had been discharged. There have been no special reasons for such discharges, as operators seem to think there is, I would have known all about it, and the reason for the discharge of every man. From the fact that I knew nothing of the matter until you told me, you may conclude that the discharges had no special significance. We discharge and hire many operators every day, but no man who serves this company faithfully and loyally is laid off without reason therefore accompanying the discharge."

houses would be dynamited if the men occupying them do not stop working at the surrounding mines. Policemen are now looking for the person alleged to have made the threat.

ONE ARREST MADE. HAZLETON (Pa.) June 14.—A. Pardee & Co. tonight caused the arrest of George Weinshorn, a miner, for alleged implication in the hold-up of Applegate.

District President Duffy announced tonight that a committee of three mine workers had been appointed to investigate the dynamiting, and that if mine workers are guilty on the charge, they will be expelled from the organization.

Peddlers' Strike Ended. LANCASTER (Pa.) June 14.—The Lancaster Iron Company has posted notices in its mill at Columbia today granting its 1000 peddlers \$4.50 per ton and thus ending the strike there. The men were receiving \$4.25 and six weeks ago, struck for \$4.50.

TORNADO SWEEPS CENTRAL MICHIGAN. DEATH GATHERS A HARVEST OF SIX VICTIMS.

Four of Them are Killed by Lightning and the Other Two are Caught Under Ruins of Buildings Wrecked by the Storm. ST. JOSEPH (Mich.) June 14.—The storm which swept over Central Michigan last night developed into a tornado in the northeastern portion of the State, where it reaped a harvest of six victims. Mrs. Tapping, living near Enslay; Charles Gardner, a farmer near Munich; and Ernest Gardner of Stockbridge, were killed by lightning. Edward Merritt in Bay county, was killed in his barn, which was lifted from its foundation and wrecked. On the G. H. Gardner farm, east of Stockbridge, the house was struck by lightning and a nine-year-old son killed while Mrs. Gardner was fatally injured. In the village of Sitka a frame building was wrecked, instantly killing James Lewis, a village blacksmith.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

As the result of a decision rendered by the Court of Criminal Appeals, affirming the judgment of the lower court in the case of Harvey Fullerton of Greenport, of operation of a bucket shop, or dealing in futures, every bucket shop in Texas will have to close if it is so ruled.

Anna Dyer and her twelve-year-old daughter were found hanging from the ceiling of their home at Oklauga, in the heart of the Creek Nation, where it is believed that Mrs. Dyer was killed by a man whom she had known intimately. She was the daughter of an Indian Territory to serve two sentences of ten years each for manslaughter.

Many Russians, exiled or banished from the rural districts in 1901, are being allowed to return to their homes. Among those who have returned is Prof. Loshoff, the educationalist, who became mixed up in the disorders at Saratoff, and whose punishment included a whipping.

SAN DIEGO. HAWAIIAN SHIPS TO CALL. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES. SAN DIEGO, June 14.—The vessels of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will make San Diego a port of call on their trips from New York to Hawaii. This line has been in existence only a year or two, and had formerly proceeded to Honolulu via San Francisco, making no other stop on this coast. The first steamer of the line to call here will be the Nebraska, which will leave New York about July 18. The other vessels of the line are the Hawaiian, American, California, Alaskan and Nevada. About sixty days will be occupied for a trip from New York to this port.

BIG HOTEL REPORT. U. S. Grant is the owner of the old landmark known as the Horton House, about the first building erected in the new section of the city, outside of the old Spanish section known as Old Town. For a long time it has been rumored that Mr. Grant contemplates building a modern hotel on the site of the old Spanish section known as Old Town. For a long time it has been rumored that Mr. Grant contemplates building a modern hotel on the site of the old Spanish section known as Old Town.

WILL CONTEST. A contest has been filed in the Superior Court over the will of the late A. Everett Maxcy, who owned large property interests in the county. The contestants are Andrew and Natividad Maxcy, who with Miguel Maxcy of Washington, D. C. claim to be the children, a result of a contract marriage, and seek to have their legitimacy established by the court. Their names were not mentioned in the will. Mr. Maxcy having bequeathed all his property to Helen Maxcy Jones and Alonzo Maxcy, with an interest of one-third to Joseph Howard Maxcy for five years. The contestants claim that their father had a secret wife, and that the children, a result of a contract marriage, and seek to have their legitimacy established by the court.

PELEE AGAIN ERUPTS. ROSAU (Island of Dominica) June 14.—The French volcano Pelee again came in here today. She reports that while passing St. Pierre, Martinique, at 2 o'clock this morning, an eruption occurred from Mont Pelee, and that a quantity of volcanic matter settled upon the vessel's decks, although she was ten miles distant from the island.

Real Estate! Real Estate! For Sale

WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE BARGAINS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Business Property. Spring Street, bet. 6th and 7th. A bargain for \$17,500. **Residence Property.** Don't overlook Alvarado Terrace Tract for fine residence lots. Get prices and map at branch office, corner Pico and Westlake Avenue. **Main Street, bet. 14th and 16th.** 47x110 and 9-room house; \$8500. **Main Street, corner of Adams.** Will double in value in a year. **West 11th near Figueroa.** Investment paying 11 per cent. net. **Grand Avenue.** A corner between 7th and 10th, suitable for flats and stores. **Flower Street.** New and modern flat, close in. Pay ten per cent. Price, \$21,000. **Broadway, near Seventh.** A bargain at \$800 per foot. Will bring \$1000 a foot in a year. **WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR ABOVE.**

Edward D. Silent & Co., 216-218 West Second Street. WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY.

ONLY A FEW LEFT \$25.00 Bicycles. A FEW \$75.00 CHAIN-LESS LEFT AT \$35.00. **Burke Bros. & Co.,** 455 OPEN EVENING.

FRENCH FINANCES. Alarming Balance Sheet of the Situation is Presented to Cabinet—Probable Conversion of Bonds.

PARIS, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As indicated by the programme of the new Ministry questions of national finance occupied the greater portion of the time at the Cabinet council yesterday, when M. Rouvier, minister of Finance, presented an alarming balance sheet of the situation left by his predecessor, M. Caillaux. All M. Rouvier's skill will be required to prepare the budget for 1905. In financial circles it is believed he will propose a radical measure converting the 3 1/2 per cent. government bonds to 3 per cent, which since February 16 such a conversion would effect a saving of \$4,500,000 and provide a guarantee for the service of the new loan of \$240,000,000 which would obviate the need of an income tax, or of imposing other distasteful, unpopular fiscal burdens which are already heavier than those existing in any other country, and would go far toward restoring equilibrium in the national finances.

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED. PARIS, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Continued wind and rain had have made bad havoc with crops in Northern and Western France. Owing to bad growing conditions, there will be a disastrous dearth of hay throughout the country. Some of the finest vineyards in the champagne district about Reims and Epernay, are destroyed. In some places the precious vines have been torn up by the roots, washed down hillsides, and are floating in the village streets. During the past six weeks there have been storms in the champagne region are estimated at \$1,000,000.

ALEXANDER CITY'S LOSS. ALEXANDER CITY (La.) June 14.—The loss from the fire which swept this town yesterday is \$277,290. Not a single storehouse out of fifty is left standing. In addition, twelve residences, two hotels, three banks, the Courthouse and two livery stables were destroyed. Many persons were homeless last night, without shelter or food.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, June 14.—The annual meeting of the American Flag Association was held in the City Hall today. Admiral Schley was reflected as vice-president, and in acknowledgment of his reflection spoke of the great reverence shown the flag in the navy. The president reported that legislation had been obtained in twenty-two States to prevent desecration of the flag.

PRECINCT CIRCULAR. Deputy City Auditor E. E. Bostwick, Republican County Central Committee member from the Seventeenth precinct, has issued to the voters in his valuable information. The idea is original with Bostwick, and voters in other precincts would profit if the committee members would go and do likewise. The folder gives the notice of re-registration issued by County Clerk Bell and explains the necessity at the primaries on August 12, and that the voters should be registered at the primaries on Saturday, October 4. Much information is given regarding the several elections.

PELEE AGAIN ERUPTS. ROSAU (Island of Dominica) June 14.—The French volcano Pelee again came in here today. She reports that while passing St. Pierre, Martinique, at 2 o'clock this morning, an eruption occurred from Mont Pelee, and that a quantity of volcanic matter settled upon the vessel's decks, although she was ten miles distant from the island.

MORGAN ON THE COAST. VENICE, June 14.—J. P. Morgan sailed from here today on board his yacht Corsair for the Dalmatian coast.



Big Reductions on Austrian China Plates and Salad Sets

Thank an overconfident buyer of ours for these beautiful and third prices on lovely fruit, salad and ice cream plates and 13 piece salad sets. There'll never be more at such prices when these are gone. See window display of these exceptional bargains.

Austrian China Fancy Plates

SOLD IN HALF DOZEN LOTS ONLY

Beautiful quality china—exquisite floral decoration with gold band and stipple trimmings, twenty different patterns and shapes—suitable for individual cream, salad and fruit plates.

Half dozen plates worth \$4.00	Only \$2.50	Half dozen plates worth \$1.00	Only \$3.25
Half dozen plates worth \$7.50	Only \$3.75	Half dozen plates worth \$1.50	Only \$3.75

Large Cake Plates. 13-Piece Salad Sets

Fine Austrian China, beautifully decorated, cake, bread or fruit plates: At 50c plates that were 75c to 90c. At 75c plates that were \$1.00 to \$1.25. At \$1.00 plates that were \$1.40 to \$1.85. At \$1.50 plates that were \$1.75 to \$2.25. At \$2.00 plates that were \$2.25 to \$3.50.

We sell the best Refrigerator made—The Automatic.

Parmelee Dohrmann Co.,

232-234 South Spring Street.

Whiskies

MADE IN THE WORLD, AND ... The Best

Truly the ambassadors of health in the sick chamber. Recommended for medicinal purposes. Bottled in Bond by W. A. Gains & Co., Frankfort, Ky. Each passing year serves to strengthen and solidify the hold upon the hearts of the people of the widely known brands.

"Old Crow" and "Hermitage" Whiskies. Which have been for years the synonyms for the highest quality of Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes. These brands are so firmly established that their supremacy is undisputed.

JOS. MELCZER & CO. DISTRIBUTORS

141-143-145-147 S. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

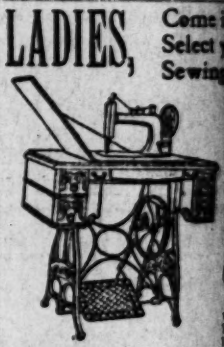
Brent's Great Credit House

Tomorrow will sell a half carload of handsome little Taborettes at 85c each. They come prettily upholstered in velvet figured damask. Nice hard wood finish, artistic in shape, exceedingly strong. One of the prettiest little bits of furnishing a home or room can have.

Regular price \$1.50—tomorrow only 85c. No phone or mail orders filled on this special article.

THE GREAT CREDIT HOUSE
Brent's
530-532-534 SO. SPRING ST.

\$72.40
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TO MINNEAPOLIS VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC
July 1st and 2nd. Good for return up to August 21st. For particulars see agent.
261 South Spring St.



15 Second-Hand Machines. Regular snags—Drop-head, antique oak Wheeler & others. High-grade makes.

R. B. MOOREHEAD, 340 S. Spring Street, Tel. 600, 515 E. Colorado Street, Pasadena.

ONLY \$2.50 Per Dozen. Teeth Without Pain GUARANTEED. NO PLATES REQUIRED. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method of painless extraction of teeth. It is a most perfect and safe method, and is a great relief to the patient. I have been using it for many years, and it has given me the most perfect results. I have been using it for many years, and it has given me the most perfect results.

Best Liniment on Earth. Henry D. Sullivan, San Francisco, Cal. I have used your liniment for many years, and it has given me the most perfect results. I have been using it for many years, and it has given me the most perfect results.

MORONE. Dup Next Wednesday. Rubber Collar. 20 CUBER BROS.

Early Summer Exodus to the Seaside.

EXODUS TO SEASIDE FILLING SANTA MONICA SMALL COTTAGES ALL TAKEN AND FEW OTHERS UNOCCUPIED.

Similar Conditions Noted in the Ocean Park District—Invasion of Investors. Social Entertainments and Personal Doings—Sunday Concert Announced.

SANTA MONICA, June 14.—A canvass of the cottage accommodations available in Santa Monica and in the Ocean Park district shows that while many of the places have been taken for the summer, or for the greater part of it, there is still a considerable number that may be had. Nearly all of the cottages offered for the accommodation of summer tenants are furnished, but the accepted meaning of the term "furnished" is somewhat elastic.

The renting of the higher-priced places usually carries with it the use of linen and silverware. In many of the other cottages the tenant is expected to furnish one or the other, or both. Prices vary not only according to sizes of cottages and the number of rooms they contain, but also according to whether the buildings are new or several years old, according to the distance from and accessibility to the beach and according to the extent and elevation of the view to be obtained from each cottage respectively.

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OCEAN PARK NOTES.

Mrs. Dewey Baker gave a picnic at the Santa Monica pavilion Saturday evening. The place was pretty in carrot ferns and nasturtiums. There were sections by four parties. The program and band played by William Brodie; a reading by Will Tompkins, a Spanish dance by Miss Emma Taggart and a piece by Mrs. Barry Reed of New York.

Mrs. Senator Layman of North Dakota and her daughter, who has been attending Stanford University, have arrived in Ocean Park for the summer. Work has commenced on the cottage which they are to occupy.

Mrs. Sutherland Hutton gave a dance at the Ocean Park Country Club Wednesday evening. Ping-pong and other diversions were enjoyed by about thirty people.

Mrs. E. P. Clark entertained a card party at the Ocean Park Country Club Saturday afternoon. About one hundred people were invited.

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REDONDO COTTAGES LIKELY TO OVERFLOW.

Provision for the surplus a vexatious question. All but a few of the places reported taken for the summer season, or for most of it—Secretary Alinsworth sees it more favorably.

REDONDO, June 14.—The problem of caring for the summer visitors is assuming large proportions. Statements made in response to inquiries about town indicate that the purchase of the Redondo beach, which has already taken quarters in Redondo for the summer, or for the most of it, have brought into service so many of the cottages that there are only a few left unoccupied.

June at the beach resorts is usually considered the dull season of the summer months. As a rule the seaside traffic does not get to be very lively till after July 1, and the August season is the biggest month's traffic.

Now, with the month of June not half gone, and only a few more cottages available, there arises the question as to what can be done for the people who will want to come to the beach in July and August. Undoubtedly the lodging establishments and the flats will take care of some of the surplus, but the question is, it is believed, will fall to satisfy the people who desire cottage accommodations.

One of the relief measures, which is being considered by the Redondo Board of Trade, is the purchase of a tract of land, which would be used as a tent city. At first the plan appears to provide an easy way out of the difficulty, but on more mature study even that scheme has some serious objections.

The establishment of a tent city, it is said, would involve much more than the mere erection of a few tents in some convenient locality. Such an enterprise, it is declared, would require ample provision for sanitation and for other economic, gradation, water and sewer service, police protection, garbage collection and other things are reckoned as necessary for the establishment. It is said that the purchasing of the enterprise would require the investment of about \$5000.

Secretary H. B. Alinsworth of the Redondo Board of Trade, who is in a more favorable light, he says: "While most of the Redondo cottages are rented for the summer, there are still some that can be had, and as for camping, while we do not expect, this season, to attempt the tented city plan, we have a number of grounds that are suitable for camping purposes, so that tent space can be had for all who want it, with water piped on the lots. Of course it goes without saying that Redondo has ample hotel accommodations that are second to none on the Pacific Coast; so it may reasonably be looked for a better season than it has ever before enjoyed, and no one need be discouraged from coming to Redondo on account of limited accommodations."

RUSHING TROLLEY WORK. Poles for the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway Company's trolley line from Los Angeles to this city are arriving. One lot of 300 has come on the schooner Ruth E. Godfrey and a lot of 800 more is expected from the north soon. The trimming of the poles for

the reception of the cross-arms is going on. The cross-arms, which cannot be entirely completed with machinery at the mill, are being put into condition for mounting. Much of the machinery for the company's new shops has arrived. One of the pieces of apparatus is a wheel-bearing machine. Several of the others are for wood-working purposes.

OIL FOR STREETS. Last night the City Trustees ordered that oil be sprinkled on La Alameda street from Diamond to Topaz, Emerald from Catalina to La Alameda, Diamond from Catalina to La Alameda and Camino Real from city limits to Emerald street.

REDONDO BREVITIES. The closing exercises of the primary grades of the Redondo public school were held Friday morning, and were witnessed by a large number of parents and friends. The classrooms were decorated with flowers and drawings, and the program was carried on in a manner pleasing to pupils and to the Misses Murray and Smith, the teachers, in charge.

ISLAND BREVITIES. The Meteor gave an excursion to the Islands yesterday, the day and all the appointments being perfect, and all greatly enjoyed the trip. Those participating were: Miss Elizabeth M. Wiley, Feoria, Ill.; Mrs. C. D. Boos, Clarens, Brooks and Frank Mosher, Denver; Miss Ethel Ayers, Pasadena; Louise Jackson, York, Neb.; Mrs. George E. Dow, Lillian Dow, S. J. Jones, Mrs. C. E. Blakes, Los Angeles; Arley Baker, San Francisco; Mrs. M. Fisher, D. Lewis Burke, Mrs. C. D. Jones, Mrs. N. C. Blakes, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cowan, York, Neb.; Mr. La Barre Goodwin, Chicago; William John Smith, M. F. Smith, Kalamazoo, Mich.; T. G. Hogan, Miss Inez Coffee, Blaine; Mr. J. A. Overholser, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. W. C. Weaver, and wife, Charles and Claudine Weaver, Highland Park, Cal.; Mrs. E. Atwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Atwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. E. Preston, Westerly, R. I.; Miss Frances Culler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Georgia Lott, Globe, Ariz.; Victor R. Loebe, E. A. Smith, Ark.; Ellis Thompson, Yucca, Ariz.; Harris C. Price.

There were few fish catches reported this morning. Wilson M. Murphy, Dr. Charles A. Kuns of Los Angeles, and Frank L. Scott, the gentleman who had the tangle with the Alameda, were out with the Alameda this morning. Bishop Jaggar, the Episcopal bishop of Southern Ohio, is waiting at Hotel Metropole, with his wife and daughter, until July 2, when he is to be the preacher at the consecration of Rev. Mr. Ristark, bishop-elect of Honolulu.

J. E. Gunn, buyer for the Cudahy Packing Company at Los Angeles, came over yesterday and has been roaming the Catalina hills.

Rev. Mr. Staats of Pasadena will occupy the pulpit of the Avalon Church tomorrow.

Misses Noma and Nina Adams, and Miss Ruth Yerger, came over this morning, the guests of Jay W. Adams.

Mrs. D. F. Warnock, (née Clara Belle Clark) is at the Grand View for a few weeks, and is in training to catch another tuna.

The special excursion of Myrtle Shriners was chartered by Jay W. Adams, General Western Agent of the Nickel Plate, and W. D. Campbell of the Chicago & Northwestern.

Mrs. N. E. Ball and family of Los Angeles are in camp on Catalina avenue, for the summer, having purchased the Marceau camp.

Mrs. M. Jackson of Los Angeles has purchased a camp on Summer avenue.

The last day of school was celebrated yesterday with proper exercises during the afternoon. There was an extended program of songs and recitations, humorous and otherwise, and a dialogue entitled "The Months," in which each of the twelve months was taken by a character decked in flowers, fruits or snow, to appropriately represent the month. There were two graduates from the school, each of whom presented a very creditable essay. Clarence Byrn taking as his subject "Cuba," and Walter Whitney, "Down the Hudson." There are more than 100 names on the list of pupils, and the average attendance for the year was seventy. Mrs. M. E. McFarland, principal of the school, has been with it for a number of years, but the board has been unfortunate in the loss of her services.

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PERSONAL Los Angeles

DENTS.]

started today for their home at Waldenburgh, Colo.

Mrs. M. M. Young of Garden Grove returned yesterday from Whittier where she has been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Butler are entertaining Mrs. Mary R. Thompson of Los Angeles.

Lafayette Warner, aged 77, died yesterday.

terday at his home on Bush street. Deceased was a veteran of the Civil War, having been a member of Co. F, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning at the Free Methodist Church.

Miss Marie Keeler of East Fourth street is entertaining Miss Kate Isaac

Richard Whitehead of Arapahoe, Neb., was a guest at the home of John A. Hill.

Gilbert P. Campbell went to Klamath Falls, Ore., to see his mother.

Claude Cotter was arrested yesterday and fined \$5 for drunkenness.

There will be a game of baseball here tomorrow afternoon between the Downey club and the Orange county nine. A delegation of Downey rooters will be here.

Four members of the local lodge of the Maccoabees went to San Diego today in a special car to help organize a union for truck company.

The San Francisco Realty Company has organized by electing W. B. Hervey, president; J. W. Lowry, vice-president; and J. W. Lowry, secretary and treasurer. This company a few weeks ago purchased a block of land on East Fourth street as a site for a large tourist

Jo Yoch's big automobile made another trial trip to Laguna Beach today. Beginning next Monday regular trips will be made to Laguna with this machine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Albee left today for North Ontario in a carriage for a visit.

Miss Belle Chilton is entertaining the Misses Isabel and Frances Bethune of Los Angeles.

Two packages were issued today to Orson N. Newman, aged 72 years, and Elizabeth S. Montague, aged 66 years, residents of Los Angeles; Louis L. McClay, 21, and Cora M. Howard, 19.

Co. L has received an invitation from Redlands to spend the Fourth of July in that city.

Mr. J. E. Franken and Mrs. W. W. Crozier gave a garden party Friday evening at the home of the latter on North Main street. Over four hundred guests participated.

The fair now opened in the

year on the San Joaquin ranch by Dodge brothers has been sold to Los Angeles parties. The big machine attracted considerable attention in this city this morning.

Particular Notice.

The Times will not hereafter furnish the New York Weekly Tribune as a premium with subscriptions to the Weekly Mirror. The clubbing arrangements have been discontinued.

duce. During the past five years the economic conditions of the country have engendered the inevitable social question, and agitators from outside have taken advantage of it to propound ideas with a view to the republic going far to create a common sentiment among the peasant and industrial classes irrespective of race or creed. The return to Hungary of numbers of the country's youth, crying out for a new order with them new ideas, has also had powerful influence among the various races from among which they came. The Magyar press, recognizing the danger of the situation, has done its best to counteract the foreign propaganda, and has endeavored to arouse the national feeling and to bring the

tions that might have results as unexpected as they could not fail to be injurious to the interests of Hungarians and Germans alike.

It is not only in the German provinces and in Switzerland, the results have not been equal to the energy expended in carrying it on. The German-speaking Swiss are at one with their French and Italian-speaking compatriots in their opposition to any kind of independence, while their economic conditions are so much better than those of the German people that there is no inducement to them to merge themselves in the empire merely because they are Germans.

Therefore, the campaign in Switzerland has been a failure; and it may

be that, under official pressure, that in Hungary may be given up. There are causes enough of confusion already existing in the empire monarchy without extending the race agitation, and thereby hurrying on the disintegration, the consequences of which all Europeans regards with more or less alarm; and which, as far as possible, the Triple Alliance has been renewed to provide against.

But Kipling?

The close of the Boer hostilities causes something to be expected from Alfred Austin, the tone of peaceful poetry.—(Washington Star.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who seemed to have lost the mental and physical suffering of lost vitality that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer from any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful excesses, premature loss of strength and memory, or weak back, can now cure themselves.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect on the system, and it can be obtained at the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the

misuse of the medical functions, and has been an absolute success in every case. It is sent to the State Medical Institute, 502 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and the patient desires one of their free trial packets will be complied with promptly. The Institute is destroyed of realizing that great class of cases who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free trial packet is sent to them, and how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness. The free trial packet is sent to them, and the Institute makes no restriction are employed. The writer will not send a free sample, carefully reading the directions, and the patient will have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

MORONEY

Due Next
Wednesday

ice presidents.

ice presidents.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

BREVITIES.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and as soon as possible; you, with scores of others in this fair city of homes, have figured on getting the day of beginning. Why not? Do you need financial help? We shall be glad to aid you if you can manage to get the lot paid for. In such case you can command us for money to build on first mortgage security; don't get humbugged with the "no-interest scheme," because you cannot get anything worth having for nothing. Getting money to build a home, such as not a gambling proposition in which the few win and many lose. When you borrow to build you had better figure to pay reasonable interest, as any business man would, and then in return demand value received; we do not give something for nothing, but do give full value for every pledge. In borrowing from a purely mutual corporation, such as ours is, you pay for what you get, and get just what you pay for, which places you under no obligations to any one. You can get the home promptly, and have it paid for in a reasonable time out of monthly payments; no more than rent. What is the use of any reasonable person expect? In the "no interest" and "something-for-nothing" concerns you may have to pay for from one to ten years before your "contract matures" to give you a chance to get a home, and then not such a home as you want, and to pay off the debt may take the remainder of your life. Certain it is that no one who intelligently investigates the plan of "loans without interest" will take any stock in a scheme so full of chance and danger. Some of these concerns are now under the ban of the Washington postal officials, pending an investigation calculated to show that their plan is similar to that of lottery, which is illegal—and hence forbidden in the United States mails. Do not have it said of you that "four angels fear to tread." Go slow, investigate; be sure you are right, then go ahead. We solicit your business along these lines. Having a large sum of money on hand to loan, and having large experience in this line, you may be assured that we can serve you very advantageously; command us for information; no trouble to explain; uniform courtesy shown to all inquirers; ask for booklet explaining profit-sharing cooperation, and our 6 per cent. secured investments, than which there is nothing better on the market; note our authorized capital is \$2,000,000, of which \$350,000 is paid in. The Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, 101 North Broadway, W. G. Blawie, Secretary.

Times' Prize Cookbooks. The series of prize recipe cookbooks is closed for the present. All the recipes brought out by it, some 450 in number, by California housekeepers, and including directions for cookies, puddings, salads, pies, picnic luncheons, Spanish dishes, candies and citrus and other fruit preserves, are now printed in the form of a 60-page cookbook, and for sale by The Times and its agents at 15 cents per copy. 4 cents extra if mailed. Send orders at once.

"The Facts and Fallacies of Christian Science." Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D., will preach on this topic at Christ Episcopal Church, Flower street, corner Pico (between 11th and 12th streets), Sunday at 11 o'clock, and will repeat the same discourse at the Chapel of Our Savior, East Ninth street, corner Wilson, at 7:45 o'clock. Both University and Pico Heights cars pass Christ Church door. Welcome.

Admission free, no reserved seats. An excellent musical and literary programme has been arranged by the Woodbury Business College for their graduation exercises on Thursday evening next. Dr. John L. Pitner will deliver the annual address, and the Hon. D. K. Crank will preside. All are cordially invited to be present.

Housekeepers' attention: look after your carpets and rugs, carpets are a breeding place for moths and disease germs; we take up, clean and lay; also reft borders and new carpets; tracks over hair and spring mattresses. Ring up M. 427, City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, office 456 S. Broadway, John Blosser.

We will draw special designs free for your furniture, with our expert designers and workmen, and best of materials. We are sure to please your taste. Made furniture, hardwood floors, grilles etc. F. B. Reichenbach, Manufacturer, 618 S. Broadway, John 221.

Painted floors, we stain and paint floors, or grain them so they look like polished oak floors; we also lay hardwood floors; prices low. "Nonpareil" wax for sale, Jno. A. Smith, 426 S. Broadway, Tel. main 427. Established ten years.

Retiring sale, Chicago Millinery store, specials on everything; prices cut in two because the goods must go. Most complete line of silk up-to-date trimmed hats. It will buy you to "take a look." Mrs. A. Burkwald, 311 S. Spring street.

George R. Potter & Co., 217 West Second st., wish to announce the arrival of a carload of Broadway runabouts of all kinds, and many more, which are beautifully finished in various colors. They wish to show them to everybody.

The choir of the First Presbyterian Church, corner Twentieth and Figueroa streets will give one of their enjoyable and successful praise services tonight. Free to all; every one invited.

Ladies, for fancy tailor-made gowns and the latest golf suits, call and see J. Korn, ladies and gentlemen's tailor, 222 W. Fourth st., between Broadway and Hill.

Golden Gate Ladies' Tailoring Parlor will have a special price on tailor-made suits; your own material made to order for \$10; any style. 212 S. Broadway, room 2.

The Natick House serves roast turkey, with dressing, today, in their new dining-room, seating capacity 200, from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.; meals 50c; 21 for \$4.50. Music.

If you are puzzled over furnishing your house, talk to F. B. Reichenbach, manufacturer of solid furniture, hardwood floors, grilles, etc., 618 S. Broadway.

Why not make your own shirt waists? Stylish narrow French button pattern of lining, perfectly fitted, 50c; satisfaction guaranteed, 649 S. Hill st. All the latest designs in accordion plaiting and pinking. Sun-plaited skirts; cutting and hemming, free, 216 1/2 South Spring street. Tel. main 307.

Zinnamon's button and button-hole factory. Sponsoring cloth a specialty. No. 24 S. Broadway, rooms 3-6.

Sketching, Terminal Island, next Wednesday, ART School, 614 Hill st. Summer classes forming.

Have you seen that artistic furniture? F. B. Reichenbach, Manufacturer, at 618 S. Broadway.

Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1.15 per dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main. Dr. R. F. Clark, 253 South Broadway, surgery and diseases of women.

Corsets made to order and repaired. Mrs. Safford, 247 S. Broadway.

Camp Swafford, Catalina Island, is now open for the season.

Panama hats cleaned at Russell's factory, 416 S. L. A. st.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Miss Elizabeth Bush, Mrs. H. H. Landis, Miss Harriet McClinton, Dr. Andrews, Dr. T. R. Cunningham, Mr. Pickles, E. A. McFarland, E. C. Eddy, Charles L. McCully, T. S. Hayes and John E. Healy.

Ready for Business
At our old location, 225-240 Commercial street, L. A. Farming and Milling Co.

ALLEGED PETTY LARCENISTS.

Mike Powers, Bernard Tennis, Albert Williams and Fred Gallagher were arrested yesterday by Detectives Dixon and Smith, charged with petty larceny. The prisoners, all boys, are accused of stealing grain sacks valued at \$4 from a warehouse at the corner of Hewitt and Third streets.

BURNS WERE FATAL.

Mrs. James H. Boyer, colored, died at the County Hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of burns received in an explosion of gasoline Friday evening, at her home, No. 2420 South Main street.

WILL FIGURE.

The Statistical Committee of the produce exchange will hold a meeting tomorrow at 3:30 p.m., at the callboard rooms. The members of the committee are Messrs. Sentous, Pieper and Simpson.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk, as follows:

George Hammond, aged 74, a native of Ohio and a resident of Whittier, and Mary G. Cooper, aged 64, a native of New York and a resident of Pasadena.

Joseph Tate Kirk, aged 28, a native of California, and Millie Wiser, aged 23, a native of Missouri; both residents of Santa Monica.

Jackson F. McSwain, aged 27, a native of California, and Little T. Wilhoite, aged 21, a native of Kentucky; both residents of Long Beach.

James P. Vowburgh, aged 35, a native of New York, and May Reader, aged 27, a native of Missouri; both residents of Lamanda Park.

Arnold W. Maher, aged 24, a native of Nevada, and M. O. Mortimer, aged 25, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

LeRoy B. Hackett, aged 23, a native of Wisconsin, a resident of Oakland, and Esther F. Chaplain, aged 23, a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles.

Elmer L. Saunders, aged 27, a native of Missouri and Belle A. Ferris, aged 27, a native of Iowa; both residents of San Diego.

Bernardo Sandoval, aged 35, and Trinidad Grandino, aged 25; both natives of Mexico and residents of Los Angeles.

William D. Almond, aged 37, a native of New Jersey, and Grace Frances Parker, aged 25, a native of Iowa; both residents of San Diego.

BIRTH RECORD.

BRIDENBACH—In this city, June 8, to the wife of Louis H. Bridenbach, a son.

DEATH RECORD.

KILPATRICK—At Port Townsend, June 4, David Kilpatrick, late of Prescott, Ariz. Funeral from residence of his sister, Miss Kilpatrick, 427 South Figueroa street, Sunday, June 10, at 2:30 p.m., at Rosehill.

ELGIN—In this city, June 10, Charles H. Elgin, aged 44 years. Funeral from late residence, 1215 New Hampshire st., Monday, June 11, at 10 o'clock a.m.

MCCOLLUM—At No. 62 Burlington avenue, June 10, Edward J. McCollum, aged 21, son of Marshall and Ada McCollum, and brother of Ruth McCollum. Funeral services Monday, June 11, at 2 p.m., at the Church of Our Savior, San Gabriel.

NOLAN—In this city, June 10, George F. Nolan, beloved brother of M. F. Nolan, aged 23 years 4 months. Funeral services later, (date), time, papers please copy.

CANFIELD—In this city, June 10, 1902, Matilda Canfield, wife of M. H. Canfield, aged 5 years 5 months. Funeral from residence, No. 39 West Tenth street, Monday, June 10, at 2 p.m. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

RIESEN—In this city, June 10, 1902, E. Riezen, a native of Ohio, aged 49 years, a member of Santa Barbara Lodge, B. P. O. E. Funeral will take place today, Sunday, at 2 p.m., from the parlors of Booth & Co., 25 S. Broadway. Members of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 26, B. P. O. E., and visiting brothers are requested to attend.

By order of
BYRON BRENNENRICH, E. R. Pro Tem.
H. G. DOW, Secretary.

WHITE—At the residence, No. 204 Central avenue, June 10, 1902, Carroll Ross, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin White, a native of California, aged 10 days.

Funeral from the undertaking parlors of Cunningham & O'Connor, No. 204 Central avenue, today at 2 p.m. Interment New Calvary Cemetery. Funeral private.

MAYBERRY—At his late residence, 21 Me. lino, Alhambra, June 10, E. Mayberry, a native of Windham, Me., aged 41 years.

ALVARADO—In this city, at No. 623 South Alvarado street, Hink S. Alvarado, aged 32 years, a native of Maryland.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Funeral notice, Southern California Lodge, No. 278: The funeral of the late F. N. Noll, late a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 72, P. A. M., and of a. of. will be held at 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 16, at 2 o'clock p.m., from the residence of the family, 1310 N. Main street.

Master Masons will meet at lodge room, 1310 N. Main street, on Sunday, June 16, at 2 o'clock p.m. Members of Funeral Committee are directed to attend in person or by proxy.

SAMUEL PRAGER, President.
J. M. DUNSMOOR, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Funeral notice, South Gate Lodge, No. 320: The funeral of Brother Amund Burkhart, late a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, P. A. M., and of a. of. will be held at 2 o'clock p.m., Sunday, June 16, at 2 o'clock p.m., from the residence of the family, 1310 N. Main street.

Master Masons will meet at lodge room at 1:30 p.m. Members of Funeral Committee are directed to attend in person or by proxy.

SAMUEL PRAGER, President.
J. M. DUNSMOOR, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Edna Z. Woods will take place today at 2 p.m. from the parlors of J. A. & Co., No. 423 South Hill street. Friends invited.

IN MEMORIAM.

All members of the I.O.O.F. are requested to be present at the funeral of the late F. N. Noll, to be held in Memorial Hall, 2234 South Main street, at 2:30 this afternoon.

The memorial service will be delivered by Rev. E. R. Mayberry. An excellent programme provided. A. Healy.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to offer our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who so generously assisted us at the death and funeral of our beloved husband and son.

Card of Thanks.

On account of the great number of floral pieces, letters, telegrams and expressions of sympathy, and personal calls at the residence, we take this method of expressing our heartfelt and grateful appreciation and gratitude to all persons for what they have done for us in our great loss in our great loss in our great loss.

A Card of Thanks.

To our friends, who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement.

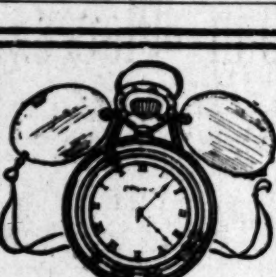
MRS. LEE SPIER.
No. 228 Echo Park.

Los Angeles Transfer Co.
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 141 W. Fifth st. Tel. M. 49 or 26.

Orr & Hines Co.
Funeral directors. Ladies' undertaker takes charge of all ladies and children. Tel. Main 64. No. 64 South Broadway.

Bressee Bros., Lady Undertaker,
Has charge of all ladies and children. Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. Main 243.

Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers,
604 South Hill. Tel. M. 91. Lady attendant.

Geneva
Repairing
Is Best.

Geneva watch, clock and jewelry repairing is worth paying extra for. It is by far the highest grade of work of its kind done in Los Angeles. Our repair business is the only one in the city large enough to justify the services of true experts, and every man does just those things that he can do best, but you don't pay extra—pay but one-third the usual price, and our guarantee goes with every job.



We call for and deliver clocks. An expert repairer accompanies the wagon to insure careful handling, and to set up, adjust and start your clock when it is returned.

Drop a Card or
Telephone Green 1917

Watch Repair Prices

Watches Cleaned.....The
New Main Spring.....50c
New Case Spring.....50c
New Roller Jewel.....10c
New Hands put in.....10c
New Crystal put in.....10c

Optical Service

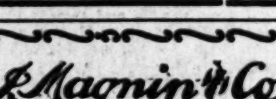
Our optical service is just as superior as our repair service. No charge for examining your eyes.

Finest gold filled frames
warranted 10 years. Fitted
lenses.....\$3.00

Geneva..

Watch and
Optical Co.

305 S. Broadway.



Maggie & Co.

251 South Broadway.

Dainty
Things
For Baby.

Mothers tell us they didn't know there could be so many styles for baby—they had become accustomed with our baby store. There's not only a style here, but there's beauty, there's comfort and there's every garment the baby needs. Everything is made in our own factory as carefully as the finest mother could make it herself.

Dainty Little Dresses
Pretty crocheted Sacques.
Hand embroidered Sacques.
All kinds of dresses.
Complete outfit of 4 pieces—
\$1.50 and up.

Girls' Wear...

No one looks after girl's clothes with the same care that Maggie does.

The prettiest styles,
the prettiest materials,
and the best making.
Wash Dresses from
50c to \$20.00.

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

AMONG the new shades and
fashions of correspondence
papers are the—

Linen Lawns
Rookwood
Imperial Vellum
Venetian Bond
Royal White

Can you afford not to have your
visiting cards engraved, where
a plate and 100 cards complete
cost you but \$2.00 at

SANBORN, VAIL & CO.
357 S. BROADWAY.

City Transfer Co.

Trunks, inside delivery district, 25 cents.
30 South Main street. Tel. M. 51.

Mme. Dosch, Milliner.

Ladies can get well hats at my parlors. No. 323 Broadway, upstairs, at half the price downstairs.

Brydon Bros' Harness and Saddlery Co.
Mexican saddles and harness. 219 S. Main.

R. B. Young, Architect.

Removed 300 Lankershim Bldg. Third and Spring. Plans for business blocks specialty.

Headquarters for Hay Balers.
Steel Hoops, Steel Rings and Universal caps fitted into sixty tons. Baker & Hamilton, No. 134 North Los Angeles street.

Robt. L. Garrett & Co.,
Undertakers, 249 North Main st. Tel. Main 73.

Little Stitches for Little People.
We are fully prepared to please in anything you want to buy for the babies. Mrs. E. W. Kinney, 243 S. Broadway.



Silk Waists.

The very same ones you were glad to get last week at from \$7.50 to \$10.00.

The most beautiful creations which have been shown in Los Angeles this season under \$15 or \$20. Superb quality silk in every waist. Every lovely shade you can think of—as well as black, white and cream. The waists are made in the newest, daintiest, charmingest styles known to the cleverest waist makers in New York. There is not an old style or undesirable quality in the entire lot. Such waists at \$5.95 are worth many times as much as the average best \$5.00 waist to be found any place. All sizes. Sale begins Monday morning at 10:30 in order to give people coming on the morning trains an equal chance. None will be sold before that hour.

The NIQUE
Cloak and Suit House
245 SOUTH BROADWAYPrescriptions
First.

Prescriptions are a sort of side issue in most drug stores. Not so here. Our prescription department has our first consideration always, and the service we render is ideal—accurate, safe and reliable, and our charges are less than the ordinary.

Plakham's Compound, 6c.
Perron's, 6c.
Pier's Prescription, 10c.
Pier's Discovery, 10c.
Thompson's Dyspepsia Tablets, 4c.
Antia Cream, 5c.
Candell Mail Extract, 15c.

Boswell & Noyes
Drug Co.,
Third and Broadway.

RELIABLE
PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGISTS.

Looking for good?
OPTICAL WORK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Come to us—we do the kind that please—do it quickly—do it so that you will stay with us as a customer. An inspection of our store and factory will convince you that we carry the best and largest stock of OPTICAL GOODS in the city. Try us on rush and quick repair work.

ADOLF FRESE
RELIABLE OPTICIAN
126 SOUTH SPRING STREET

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
Sold everywhere in boxes. 10c and 25c.



"Such a Taking Way."
Your trousers are the "taking" kind. In fact, a great many men have "taken" trousers from here already this summer.

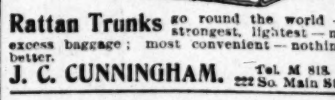
You can see them on the noblest drawers. You can see them on the exclusive patterns—styles that are not to be found in store stocks—and by the nature, correct fit and graceful hang. Note particularly how they fit over the shoulders. Just long enough that they don't catch on the tops of your pockets. Next, belt straps with buttons on the inside for your suspenders. Just long enough to be comfortable when wearing a belt. \$5.00 up.

BRAUER & KROHN, Tailors,
125-130 S. Spring St., 1145 S. Main St.



Rattan Trunks so round the world—excess baggage! most convenient—nothing better.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM. Tel. M. 818.
222 So. Main St.



Only \$2.50
FIT GUARANTEED



I had twenty-seven teeth extracted by Dr. Schifman without any pain. I have since had an upper and lower set made, and they fit fine. They fit so tight that it is with difficulty that I can remove them. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Schifman and his work, and advise every one needing work done to patronize him.

MRS. E. J. KELLONG, 146 W. 14th St.
SCHIFMAN DENTAL CO.
107 N. Spring St.
See specimens of our work at entrance, Open Evenings and Sunday forenoons.

THE NEW CHAINLESS BAND-LETS with cushion frame and constrictor brace is the "Pain-Relief" edition of Bicycles. W. K. COWAN, 207-9 W. Fifth street.

MAKER
TO
WEARER
DIRECT.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM

FOOT-FORM-SHOE

Comfortable Swell Norm

Feet for Business

The man who thinks comfortable shoes have nothing to do with business needs to make a bee line for this store.

If you see a business man with a brisk, snappy walk you can safely say he is wearing Cummings shoes. All sizes and prices.

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

The Way to See

Southern California
via

Southern Pacific's "Inside Trip"

The "FLIER" leaves Los Angeles (Arcade depot) at 9:50 a.m. Returning, arrives Los Angeles 6:50 p.m.

To Riverside, Loma Linda, Redlands. Special Round Trip on sale up to and including July 1st, 1902. Sold to holders of tickets from the east, and accompanying friends.

For particulars see agent, 201 S. Spring St., or write G. A. Frazier, and Pass Agt., Los Angeles, Cal.

Holl to

Santa Barbara

First Summer Excursion via.

Southern Pacific

Friday and Saturday, June 14th

Tickets Good Returning For 30 Days

New Bath House, Fishing, Boating and Bathing. Trains leave Arcade Depot at 8 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 9:15 p.m., 10:15 p.m., 11:15 p.m., 12:15 a.m., 1:15 a.m., 2:15 a.m., 3:15 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 5:15 a.m., 6:15 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 9:15 p.m., 10:15 p.m., 11:15 p.m., 12:15 a.m., 1:15 a.m., 2:15 a.m., 3:15 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 5:15 a.m., 6:15 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1

[illegible]

NDAY, JUNE 15.

Real Estate.

SALE—
Houses

BARGAINS.

—\$7000—
modern, 2-story residence; lot 218
—\$2000—
modern, new residence; lot 20413;
Pignora.

BARGAINS.

—\$11,000—
residence, lot 20416; Pignora 02.

—\$13,000—
16 rooms; lot 70420; fine building;
per cent. sat. 8. Hope st. close

—\$14,000—
18 rooms; to be used as
store. Grand ave. close in;
brings close a month; 16 rooms

—\$7000—
12 rooms, 14' second st. close
12' (new); rent \$35 month.

—\$5000—
12 rooms; 14' third st.; lot 20410;
the investment.

—\$2000—
12 rooms; 14' Pico near Main; lot
noting for sale.

—\$2000—
12 rooms; 14' 13 rooms; Kohler
st.

[illegible][illegible]

HAVE A 30-FOOT PORCH ON
 ST. NORTH OF FIFTH; IS FEET
 THIS PROPERTY IS OCCUPIED
 BY 3-ROOM FLATS, ARRANGED
 FOR HOUSEKEEPING. THERE
 ARE SOLAR HEATERS, FOUR
 HOT WATER RANGERS, EIGHT
 STOVES, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
 GAS, EVERYTHING ABSOR-
 BING MODERN; PROPERTY BUILT
 IN 1904, IS PAYING INCOME
 \$100 PER MONTH. THIS PROPERTY
 IS OFFERED FOR \$2,000, IF TAKEN
 IN CASH. IF YOU ARE LOOKING
 FOR INVESTMENT IN FLATS, THIS
 PROPERTY CANNOT BE
 BEATEN.
 BROKER: SYDNEY A. CROFT (LTD.)
 200 COLUMBIA BLDG.
 'PHONE MAIN 187.

is offered at the very low price; the house is completely new with furniture; owner wishes to sell, and if you buy the house he will give you the furniture.

T. R. WALLACE,
125 N. Broadway.

1 room, new, 2-story house;
new; don't miss it.
southwest, 10 rooms.

3 rooms, close in, easy pay.
\$15 month 5 rooms.
room, 100 cash, south west.
and cottage south Central.
rooms, close special apd.
DAVIS & LONGE,
244 Wilcox Block.
400 Central ave. 15

2 ROOM - MARSHFIELD
POLK ST., Boyls Heights. 15

[illegible]

Real Estate.

SALE—
Business Property.

SOUTH SPRING STREET
SOUTH MAIN STREET

OFFER ON SOUTH SIDE
ON FIFTH AND SEVENTH
FOOT FRONTAGES TO
PAYING A PAIR INTEREST
PURCHASE PRICE, AND
CAN OFFER FOR A SHOP
SPACE THAT IS BELOW THE
MARKET FIGURE FOR THE
LOCALITY.

HAVE ON SOUTH MAIN
OF 1/2 FEET BY 100 IN
DIRECTLY ACROSS THE
THE PROPERTY IS
OWNED BY MR. NUNN
WILL SELL YOU AT A

WE CAN
 THE LOW FIGURE
 OFFER ON WEST SEVEN
 IMPROVED CORNER
 PAY AT THE PRESENT
 CENT. NET ON THE INVE
 A CERTAINTY OF A G
 ON THE PRICE NOW Q
 ON WEST SEVENTH A
 THE BUSINESS CORNER. PA
 NET 1 PER CENT. NET
 ASKED, AND WHICH
 IMPROVED AS TO PAY A
 PER CENT. NET.
 ALTHOUGH I
 SE AND 30
 LAUGHLIN
 KE MAIN 20.

SALE -
 SPRING STRENGTH!!
 NEAR FOURTH STREET
 15 MONTHS IT WILL E
 20 FEET FROM THE S
 DINGS IN THE CITY. ALL
 6 FEET FROM 13-STOR
 DING. IT'S SAFE, AND
 INCREASE IN VALUE AS A
 SITE ON EARTH. THE PRIC
 FOOT, AND THE PRICED
 ITS VALUE. IT IS POSS
 EW WHAT IT WILL E
 THIS OR 3 MONTHS FROM
 DON'T I KNOW IT? I'
 OSE YOU. ABSOLUTELY, O
 NOW IF YOU ARE HONOR
 NEGATOR AND WANT TO P

WANT TO CALL
CAN PAY \$60,000 DOWN
\$20,000 ON AT 4% PER C
WISH
ON MONDAY, AS I AM G
THIS LOT, AND IF YO
IN NOW YOU MAY RE
ON YOU NEXT SEE IT
TEL. 44 WILCOX BLDG.
SALE
The place of business property
partially improved and having
new, which can easily be dou
business frontage of 150 feet
new lot on Main. 200x125. w
improvements: This property
easily in value: price \$12,000.
of a few of the whole lots

Property for sale by NCO

0.7411 to Wiley on Main
\$900. _____

0.2318, with two frontages
Main, partially improved, \$1 _____

0.2318 on Main near 13th; \$900 _____

Beautiful business corner, 148 ft
fronts near Main; price for a
\$200 per foot. This is a snap, _____

Valuable corner on Main, 160 ft
will surely double in value in _____

0.2318 on Los Angeles st. _____
\$200 per foot.

0.2318 on Main near 7th; 7
\$100 per foot, while others are
selling at \$70. _____

Approved lot on Main near Third
for over \$20 per month; price \$
very desirable
property
corner on Main.
Now; also shell

Shed on Second near Hill,
slate and rented for \$25 per
month.

It is the best
located business
and 275 feet on
Main and Smith. A
renting soon be
lost. This will
out the price; it is the best bu

NOALN & SMITH, 228 W. S.
MAIN.
MAIN.
BETWEEN NINTH AND

MOVED, WITH 2-ROOM
HOUSE, WELL RENTED.
THIS IS THE BEST BUY
IN THAT DISTRICT.
ION L. CLARK &
212 STIMMON

NDAY, J

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—

THE CHEAPEST CORNER

THE CHEAPEST CORNER

THE CHEAPEST CORNER

THE CHEAPEST CORNER

ON THE MARKET.

BETWEEN MAIN
AND FIGUEROA STREETS.
NORTH OF PICO.
THIS PROPERTY IS SURE
TO ADVANCE IN
VALUE, AS IT
IS LOCATED ON
TWO OF THE FINEST
STREETS IN THE
CITY. REMEMBER,

THIS IS A BARGAIN.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
SOLE AGENTS,
343-345-347 WILCOX BLDG.
SPRING STREET
SPRING STREET
SPRING STREET

SPRING STREET
PAYS 1 PER CENT. NET,
LOCATED BETWEEN
SEVENTH AND EIGHTEETH STS.,
HAS A DOUBLE FRONTAGE
W. L. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
245-345-347 WILCOX BLDG.

—
FIGUEROA STREET,
—
60x100
—
NEAR TENTH,
—
LARGE NINE-ROOM
—
HOUSE.
—
—PRICE \$1000—
—
—
—
GRAND AVENUE,
—
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH.
—
—
—

INCOME \$100 PER MONTH.
PRICE \$14,500.
MAIN STREET CORNER.
80x120,
IMPROVED.
AND PAYS GOOD INCOME
NINTH STREET CORNER

NINTH STREET CORNER

 AT A BARGAIN.

 50 FEET ON OLIVE ST.
 NEAR SEVENTH. PARTIALLY
 IMPROVED.

 100x150.
 ON OLIVE STREET. NEAR
 17TH. FINE GOOD RATE
 OF INTEREST ON THE
 PRICE ASKED.

 \$2000 LOT ON WEST NINTH STREET
 NEAR FIGUEROA ST. A SPLEND

LOCATION FOR FLATS.
FLOWER STREET.
NEAR EIGHTH.
TWO GOOD BARGAINS.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
343-345-347 WILCOX BLDG.

A _____ AND _____
 COMING MANUFACTURING AND
 DISTRIBUTING DEPT FOR
 SOUTH AMERICA AND ASIATIC COUN-
 TRIES.
 \$15.00. A PERMANENT 5 PER CENT
 COME.
 A FUTURE GREAT CORNER ON MAIN
 EXCA ON 5TH ST. THE COMING
 EAST SIDE TRAFFIC ST.
 A GOOD INVESTMENT ON 5TH ST.
 C. F. DEYOR, 20 LAUGHLIN BLDG.
 FOR SALE -
 \$7,000-45 FEET ON MAIN, SOUTH OF
 SIXTH. GOOD INCOME PROPERTY.
 THIS WILL STAND INVESTIGATION.

POPULATION 1910
SALE-
SOUTH SPRING STREET.
SOUTH MAIN STREET.

OF GRAND AVE. & 10TH ST. N. W. 100-FOOT CORNER
FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
8-FOOT CORNER
PLACES FOR THE
FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS
HEAD.
WE OFFER A FINE
ON MAIN STREET IN
NOW PACE (SOUTH)
CENT. MINT.
LOOK HERE
NORTHEAST
FUGUENOA ST. N. W.
UENOA ST. ST. N. W.
ST. WEST CORNER
BUSINESS) ON MAIN
WE OFFER A FINE
LOW PRICES
ON THE WEST SEVENTH
THE IMPROVED CORNER THAT
PAY AT THE PRESENT TIME
CENT. MINT ON THE INVESTMENT
A CERTAINTY OF A GOOD AD
ON THE PRICES NOW QUOTED.
OF THE WEST SEVENTH ANOTHER
BUSINESS CORNER, PAYING AT
ST. PER CENT. MINT ON THE
ASKED, AND WHICH MAY BE
APPROVED AS TO PAY AT LEAST
CENT. MINT.
ALTHOUGH REBO.
82 AND 84
LAUGHLIN BLDG.
WE MAIN ST.

[illegible]

BUILDINGS CORNER
PLATE: ONE OF SEVERAL
HAS 20; ALSO A DANCE
A LARGE WARE
STRICTLY THE
IT IS NUMBERED
BEING DIRECTLY OPPOSITE
FROM A FINE HOUSE

NO BUT IN TOWN
THE MAN WHO IS THE
AND KEATS THE
MOUNTAIN VIEW
JUST CONSIDER THE
FRONTAGE THE CHURCH
THE QUICK ADVANCE
PRICE.

ED THE PLACE
AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

Improved lot on Main near Third st. rent
for \$50 per month; price \$12,500.

Very desirable corner on Main, used as
restaurant property now; also location,
and frontage on Second near Mill, improved
lot built and rented for \$64 per month;
also the very best purchase in the city,
Main and 129 Avenue, house 128 for sale
at \$17,500; Main and 130, the southwest
corner, Main 50 ft; renting for \$100
per month. Will vary soon be one of
the most valuable corners in the city. Rent
about the price; it is the best buy in the
city.

MOORE & SMITH 225 W. Second

SAL-
MAIN
MAIN
NORTH
INTER-

JUST THIS
 THINGS
 L. A. REAL ESTATE CO.
 15
 FOR SALE - A HOUSE
 FORMED TO EIGHT
 (HOLICORN) HOUSE
 THE CITY: THREE
 00 EACH MAT
 GUARANTEED
 CENTRAL OCEAN

MOVED, WITH 8-ROOM
 HOUSE, WELL RENTED.
 THIS IS THE BEST BUY
 IN THAT DISTRICT.
 ION L. CLARK & CO.
 25 WILSON BLK.

FOR SALE—
Beach, E.

POOLS—OCEAN PARK PROPERTIES
1600—Pine house, large, roomy, 12
bath; spec.; decorated and cere-
tained; 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
Appliance, library, air porch, 3-1/2
bath, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
near car; stable, chicken, etc.
Young (Mrs. Brown, etc.) a 1-
milion, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
2200—A good, 2-room house, 1200
sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
worth the money to build today;
room, 2 dining, 1200 sq. ft.
large kitchen; suitable for roomers
near beach.
2700—New house 7 rooms and
bath, everything complete. Call
built, lot 20x120; on the sand; 1200
sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
front, view grand house of 7 rooms
of course; 4 years' lease; 1200
sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
alley; two nice houses; one of 4
rooms, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
2800—An income rooming house
netting 15 per cent, well located;
rents \$1000. Call 1-1000.
3400—Nice 2-room cottage on be-
ach, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
extra.
3500—Nearly new modern cot-
tage, 1 room, well furnished; lot
1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
3600—Very pleasant 2-room house
near beach, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
3700—Very furnished 2-room
apartment, lot 1200 sq. ft. Call
1-1000.
3800—Nice 2-room house in front
of beach, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.
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10000—Nice 2-room house in front
of beach, 1200 sq. ft. Call 1-1000.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE, ATTRACTIVE
speculators; three bargains to be a
week, as follows:
15-room chalet, \$500; worth \$10,000; 70-
foot front lot.
Cottage on Vermont ave., for \$1250.
Nice at least; large lot, running
thru to 10th St.
Pine ranch, within six miles from
at \$20 per acre, worth \$50.
This is a great bargain, as no money
week; will give time on a part
purchase price.
See owner, at 310 Laughlin Building.

WANTED-TO CONNECT WITH
class of real estate first class
commission; 10 years' experience; good
service. Address V, box 72, TIMES OF

FOR SALE—1/2 ACRE, GOOD
windmill, fruit, on car line, in city

1000

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SUNDA

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FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.	BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.	BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.	BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.	BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.	LIVE STOCK FOR SALE— Horses, Cattle, Poultry, Etc.	LIVE STOCK FOR SALE— Horses, Cattle, Poultry, Etc.
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SUNDAY JUNE

PERSONAL-

PERSONAL TAILOR
and dress maker.
S. SCHULTZ.
1001 Broadway.

PERSONAL SEATING
chairs just made.
S. D. and C. S. D.

PERSONAL SPECIAL
June, 1894. R. H. R. R.
PERSONAL SEATING
type palmist at
M. NING.

And

OUR BARGAIN
On our bargain
table, you will find
Aurora Mining Co.
New York City
and the following

Liners.

Electric and
REUMATISM
The most common
and most "drugging"
of all diseases. It is a
chronic and debilitating
disease. It is a fact
percentage of disease are
due to circulation. To correct
the cause. The more
the (Masear) builds up the
circulation and
the muscle without destroying
the stomach. There is no
doubt that is more effective
strength builder than
shown the manipulator using
proper movement, the
will convince the most sceptic
that this is the only
cure. Give Sunday
M. WOOD, through experience

Dr. J. H. H. H. H. H.

We do not
 but if you are in the
 should be in the
 office, or write
 THE INTERNATIONAL
 COMPANY,
 115
 WANTED—IMMEDIATE
 MINES FOR CASE
 A. Q. ROSS
 MT ENGLISH CO.
 MINN. PURCHASE
 RIVER, MICHIGAN
 25-26
 Former office, Boston

WANTED - HAVE place claims in Salina; a gentleman to handle them; a good chance to increase one's salary; are sure to succeed. Address, V. W. Wood, care 24-25, Erie & Boring.

MRS. J. M. WOOD,
care 24-25, Erie & Boring.

TURKISH BATHS -
ALL, just north of Fourth
street, between 10th and 11th
streets, opposite the
Lafayette Hotel, open
Monday and Saturday evenings.
15

THE NUMBER ROOMS IS TO
BROADWAY, near 10th
street, has a large and
spacious manse with electricity;
bath; hot and cold water;
new, warm, sunny rooms; open
fire; first class service.
15

EDDIE LEONARDE - NEWLY
furnished parlors; electric and oil
burning treatments and massage;
open Monday and Tuesday
evenings and new customers
welcome. 10-12 Broadway. Walk right up
to 10th street. **GOVERNMENT**
MANAGEMENT. **GOVERNMENT**
(Management) **GOVERNMENT**, by some
of the best of a **GOVERNMENT**, should be
tried. The **GOVERNMENT** has not
been a bath. 15

JEROME CANTON - LATH PARLOR SCIN-
ces, 10-12 Broadway, 10th street,
near 10th street, alcohol
burning treatments and
massage; open Monday
and Tuesday evenings
and new customers
welcome. 10-12 Broadway.
Walk right up to 10th
street. **GOVERNMENT**
MANAGEMENT. **GOVERNMENT**
(Management) **GOVERNMENT**, by some
of the best of a **GOVERNMENT**, should be
tried. The **GOVERNMENT** has not
been a bath. 15

JAMES IRVING -
and massage. **GOVERNMENT**
MANAGEMENT. **GOVERNMENT**
(Management) **GOVERNMENT**, by some
of the best of a **GOVERNMENT**, should be
tried. The **GOVERNMENT** has not
been a bath. 15

FOR SALE - A FINE
in Salina - 2000
PAUGH, 200 Currier

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AND FINANCIAL
ILLUSTRATED
THE MIND OF THE
PERS QUOTE, WIRE
CO., 60 N. 7TH ST.
FOR SALE—GOOD
acre patented land in
of rock seams & no
or 30 feet, situated
dillo, Ben Diego Co. Ad-
Normandie at 1800

FOR SALE—FOR RENT
free-milling gold mine
to lot to foot of
wood and water; Ad-
Mining Manager
Custer Hill

WANTED—ONE OF
advance about \$3 for a
ingess promptness; must
work done; money in
payment. Address V.
FICK

FOR SALE—OR

acceptable by a life-year term,
ESTER, 2194 S. Spring, Norma-

VAPOR ELECTRIC
Chambers Electric 23-23 N.
dwar. Green Island, N.Y.

INSTRUCTIONS IN ZEPHYRUS
for instructions in Zephyrus
Address V. box 13, TIMES

ELECTRICAL THEATRES
by professional operators. Room
H. H. 72 S. E. 2nd St. N.Y.C.

HARTLEY VAPOR ALCOHOL
all diseases. Removed to 2234

HIS ELECTRIC BATHS, MAR-
Rooms D and K. No. 4115 E.

MASAGE VAPOR BATHS AND
HELEN TATE, 444 S. Spring

SCHULTZ PDDY ELECTRIC
massages

[illegible]

WANTED TO DISSEM-
PLICE. I have a
rich place, or another
one, for sale. I am
PROSPECTOR, but
not a prospector.

WRITE A. F. GRANT
for circulars of "Landing"
concentrator and animal
feeders and concentrators.
SUFFERER FROM
morphine, etc. and
SANATORIUM, 100
HILLDALE, N. Y.

FOR SALE. I have
orange and lemon trees
and a large lot of
20 Potomac Buds.

WHILE, give HALF
price for glass in
household. Address
Wanted. Address

cases of human, nervous, helix
and nerves; convulsion
strictly free and nervous; convulsion
strictly, can give the best
of its products furnished free
to 4 to 6 to 10 to 15 to 20 to 30 to 40 to 50 to 60 to 70 to 80 to 90 to 100 to 110 to 120 to 130 to 140 to 150 to 160 to 170 to 180 to 190 to 200 to 210 to 220 to 230 to 240 to 250 to 260 to 270 to 280 to 290 to 300 to 310 to 320 to 330 to 340 to 350 to 360 to 370 to 380 to 390 to 400 to 410 to 420 to 430 to 440 to 450 to 460 to 470 to 480 to 490 to 500 to 510 to 520 to 530 to 540 to 550 to 560 to 570 to 580 to 590 to 600 to 610 to 620 to 630 to 640 to 650 to 660 to 670 to 680 to 690 to 700 to 710 to 720 to 730 to 740 to 750 to 760 to 770 to 780 to 790 to 800 to 810 to 820 to 830 to 840 to 850 to 860 to 870 to 880 to 890 to 900 to 910 to 920 to 930 to 940 to 950 to 960 to 970 to 980 to 990 to 1000 to 1010 to 1020 to 1030 to 1040 to 1050 to 1060 to 1070 to 1080 to 1090 to 1100 to 1110 to 1120 to 1130 to 1140 to 1150 to 1160 to 1170 to 1180 to 1190 to 1200 to 1210 to 1220 to 1230 to 1240 to 1250 to 1260 to 1270 to 1280 to 1290 to 1300 to 1310 to 1320 to 1330 to 1340 to 1350 to 1360 to 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ATTORNEYS

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WILD WAVES MADE GLAD

MADE GLASS

*City Teachers' Outing
at the Beach.*

Moonlight Songs Sunday
Coming Home.

**Two Hundred School Workers
Banqueted at Redondo
Last Night.**

It was near 12 o'clock last night when the train from Redondo Beach got away with 200 city school teachers, who had the gayest time of the year at their annual outing. In the moonlight on the way up, they sang "Adieu, Adieu. Kind Friends, Adieu" "Adieu, Adieu."

Spanish Cavalier," "Solomon Le
"The Suwanee River" and other be
some tunes. The mathematicians of
party tired of counting the end
and it was nearer the morning of
day of rest than is permitted in
best Sunday-schools when the tired
happy school teachers got home

It was the second annual outing of the Los Angeles Teachers' Association. A few started out on it early. The Redondo Beach Hotel was open to members all day. Twenty were there at 10 o'clock. Those who didn't play billiards, and all got in the surf, sooner or later. At 3 o'clock

other small party arrived and at 6 o'clock the chief number came. In there were 200 of the 300 members. I watched a yellow sun sink in a purple sea, and at 7:30 o'clock the banquet room was opened. Two long tables had been laid down the room, crossed by a smaller one at the head. The decorations were simple, the arrangements

compact and the menu of the banquet was bounded on one side by a quotation from Macbeth, "May good digest wait on appetite and health on both" and on the other by one from Swinburne, "Well, he was an ingenious man, the first found out eating and drinking." The dinner was equally novel and refreshing, and the toasts that followed, as appropriate and original.

A. E. Baker, the head of the class department in the High School, a toastmaster, pointed out the similarity between the action of the sea on beach pebbles, and that of the teacher on the taught. "The evolution of schoolmaster is pictured in the law of every billow," he said, "and now we have gotten the schoolmaster

of the foam (as was Aphrodite), so disposed of the froth of the subject let us get down to the solid substance. G. M. Giffin, who was to have spoken, being unable to attend the party, Horgan, a member of the Board of Education, spoke about "The Teachers." James A. Foshay, City Superintendent of Schools, broke out in a sweat. It was a solo, but he was a

Pomeroy W. Powers, who was due to speak of "The Charter and Schools," was acting as Mayor could not be present. Miss Edith Joy, principal of the Olive-street school, told of "The Association." "It is," she said, "the worthiest organization of

most favored city in the land. membership is not of kindergarten, grade or high school teachers alone. all the teachers in all the schools of the city. Our objects are to give voluntary aid to our members when they are not able to attend to their duties and to promote the interest of education. With us it is to give; there is selfishness in our purposes. We have

300 members, and have helped me. Our young sister about to die recently been assisted. Another young teacher from a distance, with money, was helped to her home." As a conclusion, she asked all to join in drinking a toast to "The Los Angeles Teachers' Association, the worthiest organization in our city." All drank.

Prof. Foshay sang "The Holy City." The sweetness of the rendition, as well as the freshness of the selection, brought forth applause that demanded an encore. This was a humorous selection, rendered in the style of the title, "Pedagogical Schoolmaster Squelers."

On-street school, described "Ideal School." He said it must be an ideal salary, for its teachers must be located in the city and must have no more than twenty-five children. "The teacher," he declared, "must have a chance to develop the individual interests of the individual child. Manual training will be a part of

training which in its entirety will enable a man to make the world better because he lives in it. This ideal is not a myth, but is no farther away than the school of today is from the school of the three R's."

Toastmaster Baker, who seemed to be the best punster of the party, introduced the hour's dancing which followed before the 10 o'clock train.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED.
Fatal Result of the Attempt of
Julia Hawkes to Light the Kit-
Fire With Kerosene.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A
KANSAS CITY (Mo.) June 14.—
persons were burned, two per-
fatally, here today in an explosion
followed an attempt of Mrs. J.
Hawkes to light the kitchen fire
kerosene. The injured:
MRS. JULIA HAWKES, aged

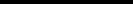
THOMAS HAWKES, aged 7; probably fatal.
WILLIAM WEGGLES, severe.
MRS. MARTHA WEGGLES, severe.

FIENDISH CRIME PREVENTED
NEW YORK, June 14.—An Italian known here as Carlo Cattapani, 32

quils de Cordova, disappeared from boarding-house in this city last Sunday. He was found early today to the tracks of the New York Central road at One Hundred and tenth street and the North R. He was taken to a hospital, where made a statement. A hospital physician said he believed the man

BOUGHT BY SHIPBUILDERS.
NEW YORK, June 14.—Daniel L.

Dresser, president of the Trust Company of the Republic, announced that his company had completed negotiations for the purchase of Bethlehem Steel Company by newly formed United States Steel building Company. A large portion of the output of the Bethlehem



THE BEACH LAND CO.

HENRY P. BARBOUR, President.

A. T. SMITH, Secretary.

Directors—H. P. Barbour, M. H. Sherman, E. P. Clark, R. C. Gillis, John D. Pope, Arthur H. Fleming, George I. Cochran.

The Following Business Men Are the Incorporators of the Company:

F. H. Rindge, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. H. Sherman, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. P. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. T. Earl, Los Angeles, Cal.
P. M. Green, Pasadena, Cal.
H. M. Hamilton, Pasadena, Cal.
F. C. Bolt, Pasadena, Cal.
Jno. D. Bicknell, Los Angeles, Cal.
Geo. I. Cochran, Los Angeles, Cal.
Eldridge M. Fowler, Pasadena, Cal.

Arthur H. Fleming, Pasadena, Cal.
O. T. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Walter J. Trask, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. J. Whitley, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. C. Drake, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. D. Clark, Redlands, Cal.
A. I. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jno. A. Merrill, Los Angeles, Cal.
Henry P. Barbour, Los Angeles, Cal.

M. H. SHERMAN and ARTHUR H. FLEMING, Vice Presidents.

P. M. GREEN, Treasurer.

Chester A. Congdon, Duluth, Minn.
Chas. D. Frazier, New York City.
Walter Raymond (Raymond Hotel), Pasadena, Cal.
Jno. D. Pope, Los Angeles, Cal.
Calvin Hood, Emporia, Kas.
W. C. Patterson, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. D. Woolwine, Los Angeles, Cal.
G. Holterhoff, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
R. C. Gillis, Santa Monica, Cal.

ALFRED SALANO, LANDSCAPE ENGINEER, NOW MAKING LANDSCAPE PLAT OF TRACT.

The Beach Land Company has purchased the property commonly known as Ballona Beach, a short distance south of Ocean Park, and will at once proceed to expend thousands of dollars in beautifying their holdings. The Landscape Improvements will be under the direction of Mr. Alfred Salano, who laid out Raymond Hill and other Southern California Show Spots. The New Beach will be known as

PLAYA DEL REY -- The King's Beach.

The Los Angeles and Pacific Company—The Sherman-Clark Electric System—now building a short line to this beach, which will make the run from Los Angeles in 25 minutes. This line will be open to the public within sixty days. Playa del Rey will be 20 minutes nearer Los Angeles than Redondo, and 10 minutes nearer than any resort within reach of Los Angeles. A \$200,000 hotel is to be constructed; the old harbor is to be made a magnificent Venetian Resort already a number of building sites have been spoken for by leading Los Angeles business and professional men. The first sale of lots will take place on or about July first. Such building restrictions will be made as will assure the most beautiful residence and beach resort on the entire Pacific Coast. Do not make the mistake of investing in Beach property until you have seen Playa del Rey—the King of all Beaches. Proximity to the city, rapid transportation, and improvements on a grand scale, will surely advance values and make a profit for all who invest.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION concerning this rare opportunity for investment write or call upon

THE BEACH LAND CO.,

Telephone Main 476.

521-522 Stinson Building, Third and Spring, Los Angeles.

DEVIL'S ISLAND IS WAKING UP.

MORE STRANGE NOISES FROM A SPOT LONG SPOOKY.

Music of the Pascagoula—Legend of the Sea People—Explanations by Science—Wails of Ghosts in Distress. Exploring Expedition Proposed.

[New Orleans Correspondence New York Sun.] Devil's Island in Grand Bay, on the coast of Mississippi, is again giving the people of the mainland of Jackson county the same creepy sensations that the inhabitants thereabouts, both redskins and whites, have had for several centuries. The island has been reputed to be haunted from time immemorial.

Several natural explanations have been given of the peculiar noises which emanate from this uninhabited spot, but they do not explain everything, as for instance, the change in the character of the noises heard.

During the Indian days and those of earlier French settlement, the island was noted for "the mysterious music of the Sea People—Explanations by Science—Wails of Ghosts in Distress. Exploring Expedition Proposed."

When the French landed at Old Bilal, now Ocean Springs, in 1699, they found the region around the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and particularly this island, which has always been called Devil's Island in Indian, French and English, viewed with great awe and reverence by the Indians of that region, and Pascagoula or Brete Eaters.

Gayarre tells the Indian tradition in his history of Louisiana, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the tradition is founded on fact. The Pascagoula Indians told the French that Devil's Island and the Pascagoula coast had been inhabited more than a century and a half before the coming of the French by an entirely different race from the Indians of the country, much lighter in color and nearly white.

They had come from the sea, and it was believed by the Indians that they were born of the sea, which accounted for their light complexions. These sea people had no trouble with the Indians, were quiet and peaceable and remained where they landed, instead of traveling around the country.

In 1833, shortly after the destruction of the Indian settlement of Mauvins (Mobile) by DeSoto, a Catholic priest who became separated from the Spanish invaders wandered along the Mississippi coast looking for a ship, and finally came to the Pascagoula country, where he settled among the sea people. He is said by the Indians to have converted them all to Christianity, their mermaid goddess being destroyed and cast into the sea.

But a few years after the coming of the priest a violent hurricane visited the country during which the mermaid goddess was destroyed and cast into the sea. The Indians to have returned to the sea people and upbraided them for deserting her. When she began singing the songs with which they had formerly worshipped her, the entire population rushed to the shore and sprang into the sea, leaving the priest the only inhabitant of the country. And he remained there mourning the loss of his congregation until he died some years afterward.

In support of their story the Indians took the French soldiers to the sea people, where they were supposed by the Indians to have been born in the waters of the Gulf immediately below the broad chateaux of the French, rose the most plaintive and melodious music, rising and falling with all the cadence of a hymn. Iberville, Bienville and their followers were greatly impressed by the mysterious music of the drumming and the Indian tradition was accepted as beyond dispute by the superstitious French soldiers. The figure of a saint, and the mermaid, and the sea people were probably the wrecked crew of some European vessel, who, being thrown up from the sea, were adopted by the Indians to have been born in the water. The mermaid image worshipped by the sea people may have been the vessel's figurehead, which might easily have appeared to the Indians to be a mermaid, which so frequently visit the Mississippi coast.

Such would be a common-sense explanation of the story. As for the mysterious music of the Pascagoula, it was explained some years ago by a naturalist who after thorough investigation found the noise to be due to a variety of the drumming.

The fish, gathering in schools at certain seasons of the year, produce noises, that rising and falling with all the cadence of a hymn. These drums still come to Grand Bay, and the music is there yet, but it is astonishing how it has lost its attraction since the mystery has cleared away, and few go to listen to it today compared with the hundreds who went formerly.

Now new noises come from Devil's Island and Grand Bay. They are entirely different from the mysterious music of the Pascagoula, being no music at all, but far sadder and more plaintive, like wailing and sobbing ghosts which might be expected to make, whether ghosts of the more ancient pirates or of the more recent Confederate soldiers.

The new noises cannot be attributed to the drumming, as they come from the island, and the drumming, however, again suggest a natural cause, and express the belief that the noises are made by bears which have swum over from the mainland. A hunting expedition is proposed for the purpose of investigating the island, and this point at rest and killing the bears, if they are found to be the cause of these new disturbing and haunting noises.

What surprised the Indians most was that they worshipped a mermaid in the form of a splendidly carved wooden statue, which fact convinced the Indians all the more that these people had risen from the sea. The Indians frequently visited the temple, there being the utmost amity between them and the sea people.

THOMAS EDISON'S LATEST AMBITION.

IT IS TO MAKE AN AUTOMOBILE POSSIBLE FOR EVERYBODY.

His New Battery Intended to Do That. Barless Houses Were the Inspiration of the Invention—Result of the Tests So Far—A Coming Trial.

[New York Sun.] There is a street in Orange, on which there are exactly eighty houses. To two of these establishments, as to the others, Edison, who told a busy man the other day that he had cooked them himself.

If this array of facts seems to be commonplace, consider. It has led to the production of an invention which will go far toward revolutionizing modern methods of transportation. Incidentally, it has given another lesson on the value of close observation.

Edison, who told a busy man the other day that he had cooked them himself. The houses were erected at a cost ranging from \$10 a month to twice or three times that amount.

Moreover, said Mr. Edison, the houses were erected at a cost ranging from \$10 a month to twice or three times that amount. The houses were erected at a cost ranging from \$10 a month to twice or three times that amount.

Therefore they are occupied by men who do not enjoy incomes so large as to enable them to contribute to the establishment of public libraries, or, except their families on what the famous Samantha Allen called "pleasant exertions" in their own "phantoms."

To the ordinary man, it seems a far cry from such statistics about houses, but Edison, who told a busy man the other day that he had cooked them himself. The houses were erected at a cost ranging from \$10 a month to twice or three times that amount.

Now, an automobile doesn't cost anything for food, and you run it yourself, and don't have to hire a man, and there are no doctors coming around, and horsehoofers or that sort of thing. All you need is a little shed in a back yard, that won't cost \$30 to put up, and there you are.

been developed to a satisfactory point it will be time to consider other things which may be done. As for the battery, that is something else. To begin with, it is not a storage battery, or at least Mr. Edison is not yet ready to call it one.

A storage battery, he says, ought to be a gasometer, just as good after ten years' wear and use, as it is when new. But the practice is just the reverse.

Nowadays storage batteries, so-called, do not last a year. They wear out. He has one at his place in Llewellyn, which has been used on an automobile for less than a year, and it is so nearly used up now that it will not move the machine on the floor, and yet nothing of taking it over a country road.

So far, then, as the experiments with it have gone, Mr. Edison is ready to say that his battery is a primary battery, although it has a primary result that seems to indicate that it will be more permanent than the ordinary so-called storage battery now in commercial use. A small one, for instance, has been in operation in the factory at Llewellyn for something more than a year.

It has been charged and discharged 678 times. Recently it was examined by a microscope, and the weight showed that it had not lost one-tenth of a milligram.

Tests have been made also with the battery in an automobile, and next week there will be more extensive ones. Recently a battery was fitted into a light runabout, and two men were sent out to see what it would do. They chose a rough road, for, says Mr. Edison, it is no test of the machine if they do go abroad, unless they have the foresight to prepare themselves in advance, they are often embarrassed by a lack of knowledge of what in Europe are the simplest conventionalities. Among these is the apparently trifling accomplishment of eating boiled eggs—which on the other side is practiced in a manner totally different to that prevailing in America.

"Now in this country a boiled egg is eaten in a very prosaic and unartistic manner. We break the egg across the middle with a knife, empty the contents of the shell into a tumbler and eat it thence with a spoon. All wrong!"

"Such a method of eating an egg, if practiced in any continental country or in England, would stamp the person indulging in it as an utter barbarian. Let me add that Europeans pay far more attention to form than we do, regarding table manners as a perfect index of breeding. So they watch a person at table, and any breach of accepted manners will result in social ostracism, as it were."

"The only proper way of eating an egg is by means of an egg cup—an article nearly obsolete in this country. In the cup the egg is placed with the pointed end downward, leaving the large end exposed about one-third the length. Under the American plan, even when the egg cup was used, it was the habit to crack in the exposed end of the egg and then to pick away the shell, leaving a hole large enough finally to permit the insertion of the spoon. Thus the egg was always eaten in a very untidy practice, and one which, to put it mildly, would

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL IN EGG EATING.

LEARNING CORRECT ENGLISH STYLE, DON'T YE KNOW.

It's a Private School—Quite Private, in Fact, But Does Not Need to Advertise—Creed of the Big-enders is Only Orthodox One Here.

[Philadelphia North American.] If you are going abroad to visit social distinction, you must know how to eat an egg, and eating eggs on the European plan is one of the fine arts.

As in the case of the other arts, it has been found necessary to establish academies here for our instruction, so in the matter of egg eating. Philadelphia has a school devoted to this single end, and the teacher is a woman tell the story.

"Americans," she says, "are very much given to travel abroad. And when they do go abroad, unless they have had the foresight to prepare themselves in advance, they are often embarrassed by a lack of knowledge of what in Europe are the simplest conventionalities. Among these is the apparently trifling accomplishment of eating boiled eggs—which on the other side is practiced in a manner totally different to that prevailing in America."

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not be readily tolerated in refined European circles. These facts all being so obvious to me, I was induced to begin teaching the proper method.

"Having the egg in the cup, the first thing to do is to pierce the knife horizontally, strike a blow with a sharp edge, and cleave the shell through, about half an inch from the top, cutting it away just where the yolk and white meet. This, if it is done properly, does not cut into the yolk, nor must any of the inner contents of the egg be spilled over the side.

"The next step is to take the place that has been cut away in the left hand (holding it between the thumb and forefinger) and applying the salt and pepper, to eat out so much of the white as there is in the removed portion.

"When this has been done, that part of the egg is put in the bottom of the cup, hollow part up, under the pointed end of the egg, which latter is for the moment removed to permit the deposit of the detached end. The remainder of the contents of the egg is then eaten from the shell.

"After the contents of the egg have been eaten the shell is turned, pointed end upward, and, so far as the eye may detect it, is absolutely unblemished by any spot, nor should there be any bit of shell on the plate or cloth. To the discerning and educated the only indication that the egg has been eaten is the fact that the pointed end, and not the rounded end, is upward."

"Very few people know of this school, and that is natural, because its graduates shun publicity with great modesty. The tuition charge for the course of six lessons is \$5. This gives an income of very satisfactory proportions to the principal. Her expenses are mainly for eggs and boiled water. She uses about five dozen eggs weekly. At 40 cents per dozen, this is \$2 for eggs.

But to return to the teaching. Every one, you will naturally say, knows how to eat an egg. Not so fast. Let this woman tell the story.

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EDITORIAL SHEET

Society News.

Next Year.

THEATERS—

With Dates.

Week Commem.

DIVERSIFIED

WALTER

... IRENE

HILL AND

... STUART

DOOLEY

... TWO LIT

The Great Am

... PETER

OS ANGELES THE

2 Nights—Tuesday

With Special Barg

Uncle T

50—People

OS ANGELES TH

GRAND

EX-ASSISTANT FIRE

BY MEMBERS OF THE FIRE

Programs Furnished by Professional

Karstens and Leonard,

Beatrice Flan,

Trilby Fowler,

Adolph Lowinsky,

Carlson Gistner,

Seas saw on sale. Prices—25c, 50c,

MOROSCO'S BURB

TONIGHT! ALL W

The Ever

A Dramatization

Marchmont's

Famous Novel.

Supported by

tion of the Lat

"BY R

OF

A Great Play Interp

Louis F. Morrison,

J. C. Preston,

Arthur Carrell,

Arthur Powers,

MISS LANSING ROWAN,

Katherine Wayne,

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

Next Week—Mr. Ralph Stuart and

UNIQUE THEATRE

RAYNATHWAY, California save

theater. Children, 25c. Adults,

ADMISSION 10c. Thursday, 5c.

GOOD FOR BALLONA.

New Beach Resort to Be Estab

With Costly Homes and Two-hu

thousand-dollar Hotel.

Ballona, with its little settleme

shores, is to be converted in

on the Coast, so the promoters

many of the wealthy men of So

California are interested in

ventures, and allied with their

some favorably impressed with

ilities of investment in incor

ation were filed yesterday by the

the Company, which will under

the labor of bringing Ballona

to a city.

The directors of the company are

Barbour, Gen. M. H. Sherman,

Gillis, John D. Pope, and Arthur

Fleming. In the list of incorpor

the names of about thirty

the larger growth of the project

is accounted one of the richest

in the Northwest; Charles D. F

one of the best steel trust magn

of Pasadena, recently from mill

are among the most prominent

the tract of land purchased

includes the land hundred acres

of Col. Freeman's California

takes in 12,000 feet

in the Ballona lagoon,

has always been accounted an

Personal Intelligence

pink carnations and palms. Chris

pink carnations and palms. Christy
after catered. Mr. and Mrs. Donahue
for short trip to the north
part of the State.

◆◆◆

Music and Games.

A pleasant surprise was given Frank
W. Brown at the residence of his par-
ents. No. 1895 West Twenty-fifth street.
The evening was devoted to music
and games and dancing, after which
freshments were served. Those pre-
sented were: Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Jones
and Mrs. Reynolds, Laura H. Rich-
man, Frieda Hansen, Edna H. Rich-
man, Bennett, Ida Seifke, Bessie Chur-
bertha Holzman, Marie Ogoe, Eliza-
beth Hansen, Mrs. E. J. Hansen, Rich-
man, Fannie Holloway, Pearl Schnor-
rer, Messrs. Claude Messinger, Frank
and Edna Hansen, Mrs. E. J. Hansen,
Oscar Crites, Lloyd Hubbard, Ed-
ward Wilson, Walter Reynolds, Will Ash-
man, Mrs. E. J. Hansen, Edna H. Rich-
man, Will Hickey, Reuben Sawyer,
Victor Ashe, Francis Jackson, Sawyer.

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Johnson-Rand.

Miss Affie Belle Rand and Purley
Johnson were united in marriage
at the home of the bride's parents, Mr.
and Mrs. G. A. Rand, No. 538 Stat-
ton avenue, Wednesday evening, June
1, E. J. Hansen, officiating. The
Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"
played by Miss Lilia Woolcott.
A floral arch had been arranged, and
the center of the arch was decorated
with white roses, under which the
ceremony took place. The bride was
attended by her sister, Edna H. Rich-
man, carried white carnations. Miss Lou-
Johnson, sister of the groom, who was
the bridesmaid, carried a grand bouquet
carried white sweet peas. Edna H.
Rand, brother of the bride, acted as
best man. After the ceremony high-
lights of the evening were given by
Mrs. Johnson left Thursday for San
Francisco.

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NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society
will hold a reception and musicale at
the Catholic Club House, South Wil-
son street, Tuesday, June 17, from
7 to 9 o'clock.

[illegible]

the north street. The family will occupy their cottage at Terminal during June.

The Misses Lucy and Nettie Evans, daughters of Spearfish, S. D., are visiting their mother, Mrs. E. Evans, at No. 1866 West Eleventh street.

Miss Haskell, a sister of Mrs. Judge Nelson, has been accepted as a teacher in Pratt Institute, Brookings, accompanied Miss Mae C. Bosbyash across the continent, and was entertained at the Bosbyash home last Thursday.

Mrs. S. W. Garretson and Mrs. C. A. Garretson, of Omaha, are at the home of the former, No. 1007 Orange street, June 27.

Mrs. Fred W. Thorne of Omaha, Nebraska, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert D. Newby, No. 805 West Rockwood street, here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crocker have been at Hotel Corona for a few weeks, are located at No. 3110 South Grand avenue.

They arrived here on the second and fourth Thursday.

The ladies of the Uncle Sam Relief Committee of the Uncle Sam Food of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, Calif., last night rendered a pleasant surprise to the family of Mrs. Helen J. Hough, at her home, No. 8 Crocker street. The Post met them at the home of Mrs. Hough.

They were welcomed to Mrs. Hough's residence. The affair was a happy one, and the surprise complete.

After the refreshments, the singing of Freetown, South Africa, will be the home to their friends this evening.

The committee consists of Mrs. J. G. Groff, No. 1923 Locust avenue.

The "Sick and Needy" Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will give a supper, to be obtained by Mrs. W. H. Bryan, No. 18 Orange street, Thursday afternoon.

Mersey K. K. is a student at the Y. M. C. A. Training school at Springfield, Mass. is visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brock and Miss Lillian Brock will leave Wednesday for an extended trip to the States, by way of the boat, then through Canada by the Canadian Pacific and the Great Lakes to the Eastern States. They will return through the Southern States later in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dixon entertained a party of friends Thursday evening at their home, 118 S. Washington avenue. A fine dinner was served and later music and games were enjoyed. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Block, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gibson, Rev. Mr. J. McCullough and Mr. Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mead held a small business meeting Wednesday evening, at the home of Earnest Shearwood. No business was transacted, and as the guests disposed of the evening was made merry by various amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brock will announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to George Courtney Crawford. The marriage will take place July 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Thompson are accompanied by their daughter, Miss Gertrude Thompson, to the Marine Hotel, Earl of F. Wayne. Ind. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Lee of No. 54 Tenth street.

At Lee of No. 54 Tenth street, Mr. W. H. Bosley formerly with Kenrick & Co. left June 6 for Japan to purchase a large quantity of goods, a curio art collection, which he will open in this city in the fall. He will be away about a month.

The Gold Seal Whist Club was entertained at its regular fortnightly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Altin on

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**LOOK
ALWAYS
YOUNG**

It is within the power of every woman, who will give due preference to her person, to stay young.

MRS. GERVASE GRAY
Hygienic Skin Food will keep you

every complexion benefits from the
feds, nourishes and builds
the wasted tissues of the
better than any other skin
Restores wrinkled and sagging
skin and removes scar tissue
marks. Easy to keep and
pleasure in good complexion.
Hygienic Skin Food.

Mrs. Gervaise-Graham's
Preparations for use by
Druggists. See list of
Retail W. A. Noble's Disp.

Weaver-Jackson

**DAINTY
SUNN
TOILET
PAPER**

One sheet
for your face. Our
shampooing soap
as beneficial. A
method administered
roundings make the
away.

**The Bennett
Toilet Parlor.**
Corner Fifth and

Rehearsal.
The opening exercises
done at the Pavilion were
for a large and
fully decorated by the
for the occasion. The
show programme, after which
followed until midnight.
Gov. F. W. Guthrie, a
seaucator of Southern Cal
for the past seven years
Redondo Public and his family
next to his residence on
take up his residence on
grove and remain for a week
ate. Through his persistent
the Redondo school is in a
condition and the best
people go with him. John
former principal of the Har
has been offered the Har
position left vacant by M
An interesting event was
Thursday morning at the
Almshouse, at the residence
parents, Mr. and Mrs. H.
the bluff.
The special car of Gr
Wells of the Santa Fé Fe
for Los Angeles with Mrs.
way.
W. E. Bonner, superint
Santa Fé, and
Wednesday on a pleasur
J. W. Finley of Chihu
has been here for the
was left for his home
Rev. Mr. Allinsworth, w
entertained here by a friend
for his home at a
Friday.
The Women's Guild of C
was entertained by Mrs.



Intelligence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard returned from a two-month trip to the Hawaiian Islands. They expect to be gone until July 1st.

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OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

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"ANITA CREAM."

Nature's Beautifier.

Feminine beauty is not alone created by facial contour but rather by the absence of skin blemishes. The complexion of but few ladies is perfectly clear, for contact with air and sun brings out the coloring of those little pigments which underlie the skin. It is necessary to apply an outward treatment which shall be harmless, yet effective. These conditions are best met by the use of "Anita Cream"—a California product with an established reputation; and endorsed by women everywhere.

"Anita Cream" is put up in hermetically sealed jars, in 50c size only; and is for sale by all druggists. If your particular druggist does not keep it, get him to order it; or you may order it direct from us and we will send it postage prepaid. One box is usually sufficient to transform the coarsest skin to that of infantile velvety softness and color.

Anita Cream and Toilet Co.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Last Week of

ELLIOTT'S PICTURES ALL

Everything at half price in Pictures, Frames, Plaster Ornaments, etc.

Buy unframed pictures for Xmas presents and have them framed at your leisure.

Mouldings in the stick at one-third regular prices.

George Elliott,
421 S. Spring St.

of Riverside, C. C. Pearce of Los Angeles, J. C. Samson of Colton, Frank P. McLeod and wife, and Miss Charlotte Michel of Los Angeles are guests at La Vista Grande.

San Bernardino. Mrs. D. J. CARPENTER visited relatives in Santa Ana the past week.

Monrovia. R. E. AND MRS. J. S. VAN METTER and son are soon to leave for Kentucky, after spending a short time in Berkeley. The women are the daughters of the late Dr. Van Metter.

San Bernardino. Mrs. J. J. Hanford are at Coronado.

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ST. KING AND

posses to visit, so that the process is a great deal more than when the court is called by any chance a person able to His Majesty is the guests, the host may consider himself out of the King's acquaintance.

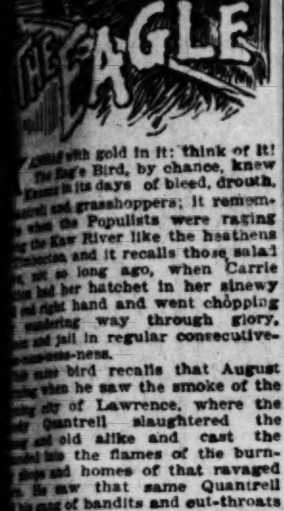
HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

There is considerable interest in the idea of the old Alumni Association, which was such an organization in the past. The old association was organized in 1892 and has since that time been working hard on its plan, and is now in the process of being reorganized. The new association will be organized on the 27th of the regular session of the two classes, and will be held at the Hotel. The "Blue and White" team, which was the champion of the summer of '02, will be present.

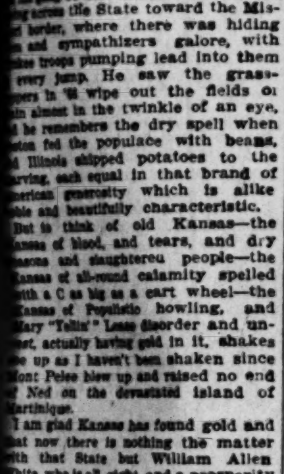


CIVIC LEAGUE PROCEEDINGS

At a meeting of the district Civic League, held Tuesday at the Rusk Art Club, the following business was transacted: The report of the various committees, and the report of the holding of the meetings of the league, were read and approved. The membership of the league for the year 1902 was reported as follows: The league has a total of 100 members, and has been successful in its efforts to improve the community. The league has been successful in its efforts to improve the community, and has been successful in its efforts to improve the community.

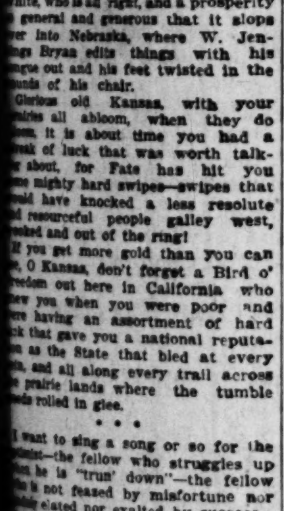


There are several instruments designed to play the piano. ...THE... Pianola is the only one that Really Does Everything Claim. We are sole agents for this instrument in Southern California.



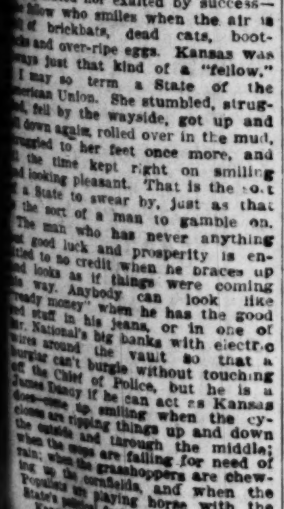
A Circulating Library of Music for the Pianola

Will be open to purchasers of THE PIANOLA after the 15th of June. Write or call for particulars.



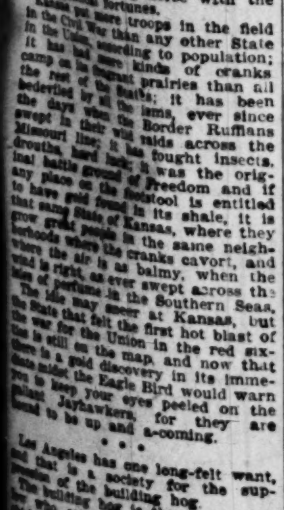
Southern California Music Co.

316-318 W. THIRD ST. Bradbury Building.



Do Your Eyes Need Attention?

Do not let pain or affection of the eyes may be the first sign of trouble. Correct glasses will remove any vision defects. Correct glasses will remove any vision defects. Correct glasses will remove any vision defects.



Montgomery Bros. Jewelers

Opticians and Jewelers. 316-318 W. THIRD ST. Bradbury Building.

The usual order of things is reversed here. THIS store carries an altogether splendid assortment of Men's Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns throughout the year instead of worrying along with the left-overs from Christmas stocks.



THE SUN HURT YOUR EYES?

It shouldn't—and it need not. It may require but a simple pair of sun glasses to correct the difficulty. If the trouble is with the eye, I'll guarantee absolutely to cure it. I'll guarantee as good as new—so perfect that you'll forget all about them. I'll be glad to tell you freely and honestly just what is the matter with your eyes.

Crystal Lenses \$1 a Pr.

J. P. DELANY, EXPERT OPTICIAN
309 S. SPRING ST.
Graduate New York Optician College.

NOT NOT THERE.

Young Man Indicted for Sending Obscene Letter Through the Mail, Forfeits His Bail.

STEADY NERVES

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Nervousness, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Malaria, Fever and Ague. A trial will convince you that it is the best medicine in the world for the stomach. Avoid Substitutes.

NO POISON Has Ever Been Found in the Enamel of AGATE NICKEL-STEEL Kitchen Utensils The BLUE LABEL

Pasted on Every Piece PROVES IT.



AGATE NICKEL-STEEL

WE MAKE 1520 KINDS

Palace Market

We have the only cold storage refrigerators in the city for the sale of fresh meats. Our wholesale meats have been carefully inspected.

Diamonds...

A special feature with our own selection of diamonds.

Only \$2.50

Per Tooth. Teeth Without a Pile. GUARANTEED.

MORONEY

Due Next Wednesday

Morris Chairs

Less than usual selling price. Must sell out Furniture stock.

J. W. ROBINSON & CO.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE, 239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

Our wash goods department presents a kaleidoscopic succession of all that is newest and freshest and daintiest in the way of materials for summer dresses.

New Wash Goods

arrives constantly, filling up the lines that are broken and replacing patterns that have been exhausted. So you will find new goods whenever you visit it—and that should be often.

Novelty Oxford.

Soft and pliable in texture, of exceptional strength and durability, with quiet and artistic color design, in mercerized yarn. This makes it a leading favorite for ladies' waists and outing costumes and gentlemen's negligee shirts. Price 30c to 50c the yard.

Printed Batiste.

A light weight cloth with a peculiar wavy finish in novel figures and color combinations. Price 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c the yard.

German Linens.

Among the large variety of washable dress materials there are few that possess more popular features than the German linens. The soft lustrous finish and desirable draping qualities make it a universal favorite. Price, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 15.60, 15.70, 15.80, 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THE DESIGNER FOR JULY

To now on sale in our pattern department. It contains many valuable hints on summer costumes for women and children. Ideas on making stylish summer dresses and accessories. As well as much valuable information in regard to summer millinery. For copy 10c

STANDARD PATTERNS.

These patterns have a world-wide reputation. They are always accurate and have been allowed. These for July are now on sale. Many new ideas for summer garments of all descriptions, including bathing suits and outfit costumes.

Note These Notion Prices:

Linen thread—black or white—good full spool, all numbers, per spool.....	1c
Dressmaker's thread for basting, large full spool, white or black, all numbers, per spool.....	1c
Hat elastic, flat—black or white—sort that sells regularly at 2½¢; on sale at per yd.....	1c
Rose supporters, women's or misses' sizes, fancy ruffled elastic, satin belt; all colors, including black; regular 25¢ ones; on sale at, per pair.....	15c
Large cube of assorted black pins, perfect points, jet heads, worth 5¢; special Monday, per cube.....	3c

Underwear Specials.

Women's union suits fine knit, V-shaped neck, short sleeves, knee length; worth 25¢; sale price per suit.....	22c
Women's fine knit union suits, wide ribbed, bleached, high neck, long sleeves, knee length; really a \$1.00 value; sale price, per suit.....	75c
Women's vests fine knit, wide ribbed, high long sleeves, plain white, or low neck, and sleeveless; silk taped neck and arms; better than the average 30¢ vest. Sale price each.....	15c
Women's fine knit bleached vest, high neck long sleeves, wide silk taped neck; 65¢ values; sale price, each.....	49c

Waists and Corsets.

Women's corset girdles, made of batiste or fine net, straight front, 10-inch clasp, extra short under arms, neatly trimmed at top and bottom, better than the average 60¢ girdle. Sale price.....	45c
Children's Ferris waists, well corded, white or tan, all sizes, price each.....	25c
Children's fine net corset waists, button front, lace back, an improved cut; these have garter fasteners in front; ages 7 to 13 years, price, each.....	50c
Ferris waists for young ladies, plaited bust, extra fine cloth; the plaits are arranged so as to lay flat or distend at bust; especially adapted to growing girls; size 19 to 27, price, each.....	75c

Rich Silk Ribbons, Appealingly Priced.

Fancy ribbons—wash silk, stripes, plaids and plain colors. Nos. 6, 7 and 9, also satin taffeta ribbons, a large assortment to choose from, values up to 10¢; on sale while they last, per yd.....	5c
No. 1½, satin ribbon in 10-yd. belts, pink, blue, red, green, yellow and white—just the thing for edging ruffles for fancy hats; these sell regularly at 30¢ per belt; priced for this sale, while they last, per belt.....	8c
No. 3 satin gros grain ribbon—in pink, blue, red, yellow, green and white—extra heavy, finely finished, 10 yards to the bolt, regular price 50¢; priced for this sale, per belt.....	35c

1000 Yards Fancy Ribbon 61c Values up to 15c at - - - 64

Here's a ribbon offering of importance; we have a little more than 1000 yards of taffeta and wash ribbons in charming colors and patterns—that were used for decorations during our department managers' sale, that became slightly soiled and mused, they represent values up to 15¢; on sale while they last, at per yard, 61c.

Beautiful, lustrous all silk ribbon, 6 inches wide, all colors; ribbons that are especially adapted to the making of bows and sashes; samples of bows made from this ribbon may be seen at our ribbon counter. These goods sell regularly at 50¢; priced for this sale, per yard..... 29c |

Plain Louisiana ribbon, fancy striped ribbon, soft pillow ruffles, large variety of colors, widths up to 8 inches; goods that sell regularly at 40¢; priced for this sale, per yard..... 25c |

A special lot of wide each ribbon in beautiful shades of blue, green, yellow and white, widths up to 12 inches, new and stylish patterns, including ruffles and flouncing ribbons, summer goods, the best looking in the lot; values up to \$1.35; a Monday special, each..... 98c |

Imitation Panama and Sumatra hats, trimmed with silk drapes; also straw walking-hats, semi-dress styles, trimmed with silk drapes and lace; values up to \$9.50; a leader for Monday, each..... \$1.48 |

Sample Suits, \$15 Values at \$7.39

A special lot of about fifty new sample suits from one of New York's leading manufacturers; blacks and colors; all late spring styles; medium range of sizes; splendid values at \$16.00. Your pick Monday, per suit..... \$7.39 |

\$6.00 Walking Skirts \$3.98

Here's a special bargain in walking skirts; made of fine all wool materials, plain colors, hairline stripes and other new things; regular values \$4.98, \$5.50 and lots of them at \$6.00; an assortment of not less than 100 to choose from; on sale Monday at, each..... \$3.98 |

\$10.00 Automobile Walking Coats \$4.98

A special lot of children's automobile coats, some lined throughout with taffeta silk, wide sailor collars; some handsomely trimmed in lace, values up to \$10.00; on sale Monday, each..... \$4.98 |

50 Pieces Crepon Worth 20c, at per yd. 9c

As a leader for Monday's business we place on sale 50 pieces of fancy crepon, a beautiful soft, silky wash fabric in pretty colorings, including black, white and colored grounds, stripes and figures as well as solid colors, good values at 20¢; on sale Monday only, per yd. 9c.

Special Values In Hair Goods.

Fine gray switches from 20 to 22 inches long, all shades of gray, \$2.50 values; on sale Monday only, each.....	\$1.50
Open end switches of solvent cut human hair, short stems, 12 inches long, hand finished, \$3.00 values; on sale Monday and Tuesday at, each.....	\$3.00
Pompadour janes, well made, natural curly hair; cheap at \$2.00; on sale Monday and Tuesday.....	\$2.50

The Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY COR. FOURTH, LOS ANGELES ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

A Solid Page of Seasonable Bargains

Here's an array of attention-compelling values that will appeal to any economical purchaser who chances to scan this page. Values of a nature that, were they to emanate from any other source, would be considered sensational, but the Broadway has forced its way to the front and grown from a little one-room store to the gigantic institution of the present time by dispensing just such values as these. The article you need most may not be mentioned in this list, but no matter the nature of your wants you can judge all prices by these:

Beach, Cottage and Tent Furnishings.

PRICES NO STORE BUT THE BROADWAY WOULD ATTEMPT.

Comforts and Blankets.



Pure white cotton-filled comforts, covered with good grade of silk, fancy top and plain lining; sizes 68x74 inches, 4½ pound weight; an extra value at \$1.25; on sale Monday and Tuesday at each..... 95c |

Better and Larger Comforts at \$1.19, \$1.39, and up to \$3.50.

10 quarter white blankets, made from nice, soft, fleecy cotton, full size, better than the average 75¢ blanket; Monday and Tuesday, per pair..... 65c |

10 quarter gray cotton blankets, finished with fancy border, soft, fleecy and fair weight, an ideal blanket for cottage or tent; cheap at 80¢; Monday and Tuesday, per pair..... 65c |

11 quarter gray cotton blankets—with handsome borders, good weight—soft and fleecy, grade that is sold all over town at \$1.25; special for Monday and Tuesday per pair..... 98c |

11 quarter gray blankets, extra heavy twilled—finished with fancy borders, good weight—cheap at \$1.75; Monday and Tuesday per pair..... \$1.59 |

11 quarter white blankets—soft and smooth, red, blue or pink borders, stitched edges—showy and serviceable—superior to the average \$1.60 blanket; on sale Monday and Tuesday per pair..... \$1.25 |

Extra fine 11 quarter white blankets—heavy and fluffy, new red or pink borders, stitched edges, full size, splendid value at \$2.00; Monday and Tuesday per pair..... \$1.69 |

All wool gray blankets—11 quarter size—5½ lbs. weight made from Oregon lambs' wool finished with stitched edges—and handsome fancy borders, cheap at \$5.00; on sale Monday and Tuesday per pair..... \$4.79 |

3-lb. Feather Pillows 39c

All feather pillows, weight 3 pounds, size 18x25 inches, in good quality ticking; these feathers are steam cleaned and cured; you rarely buy as good a pillow as this at 39¢; these are on sale Monday and Tuesday only at, each, 39c.

Better grades of feather pillows, all weights and all sizes; guaranteed saving on every pillow; prices range from 50¢ to \$3.25 each.

2-lb. granite teapots—made of best steel enamel ware—cheap at 50¢; Monday and Tuesday, each..... 29c |

Large size granite soup strainers, worth 12¢; on sale Monday and Tuesday, each..... 12c |

Set of six good teaspoons, the kind that won't turn brassy, Monday and Tuesday, per set..... 10c |

Set of six table spoons..... 20c |

Set of six plated table knives and forks, 12 pieces, per set..... 98c |

Lined Russia iron ovens—suitable for gas, oil or gasoline stoves—good size, the sort that always sells at \$1.75; on sale Monday only at, each..... \$1.34 |

2½ quart lip sauce pan—made of best steel double coated enamel—absolutely perfect, cheap at 35¢; Monday and Tuesday each..... 24c |

3 quart white enamel deep pudding dish—made of imported ware—worth 40¢; Monday and Tuesday each..... 24c |

60 Piece Dinner Sets \$4.74.

60 piece dinner sets, similar to the picture on the left—floral blossom decorations with gold traced handles—the set consists of six dinner plates, six soup plates, six dessert plates, six cups and saucers, six oval meal bowls, six fruit saucers, six medallion butters, one covered and one open vegetable dish, one salad bowl, one pickle dish, one gravy boat, two meat platters, one sugar bowl and one creamer and bowl. These sets sell regularly at \$7.00 and are splendid value at that price. On sale, at per set..... \$4.74 |

Six piece decorated toilet sets, handsome decorations, 6 different patterns to choose from, well worth \$2.50; on sale Monday at, per set..... \$1.59 |

Young Men's

Outing Suits \$10.00

Outing suits in sizes for young men from 16 to 30 years of age—the materials are pure all wool homespun in neat light shades—trousers have belt straps, and wide turn up bottoms, stylish, cool, comfortable and serviceable; grades that are sold elsewhere at \$15.00; our price per suit \$10.00.

Boys' \$8.00 Suits, \$5.48

Boys' three piece suits made of blue serge—single breasted coats of the new military style—high cut vest and knee trousers, sizes for boys from 9 to 16; our regular \$7.50 and \$8.00 suits, on sale Monday and Tuesday per suit \$5.48.

Sample Sailor Suits \$6.98

About 25 very fine sailor suits sent for our inspection by a New York concern that manufactures the best looking in the lot; not coming to return them we will close them out for actual cost. The ages are from 3 to 7 years. The material is imported blue and white serge, made with extra silk sailor collar; suits that would sell regularly at \$12.00; your pick Monday while they last, each, \$6.98.

Men's \$8.00 and \$10.00 Suits at \$5.00.

Men's all wool suits—stylishly cut and excellently tailored—suits 34 to 44 chest measure—more than 25 different styles; also plain black and white, many worth \$10.00; we place these before you Monday only, at per suit, \$5.00.

Men's \$2.00 Straw Hats at \$1.00 each

High grade straw hats, fedora, yacht, turban and semi-brim shapes—soft or stiff brim, rough or smooth brims, some children's straw hats in the lot; splendid values up to \$2.00; on sale Monday at, each \$1.00.

Amsterdam Silk Gloves

A new shipment of Amsterdam silk gloves in yellow lengths (3½ button), evening shades, also plain black and white, just the thing for the new low sleeve dresses; these have the double tip fingers, sold elsewhere at \$1.00; on sale Monday, per pair..... \$1.15 |

Amsterdam silk gloves, extra quality, 3½ button length, all sizes, sold elsewhere at \$1.50; on sale Monday at, per pair..... \$1.15 |

36 inch Muslin Aprons, 17c

Good quality muslin aprons—suitable for bar tenders or waiters, made of good strong materials, 36 inches long, you'll find them sold about town at 25¢; our price, each 17c.

Indian head muslin butchers' aprons, extra heavy, made with bib, cut extra long, often sold at 35¢; our price, each..... 25c |

We Guarantee the Fit of Every Coat We Sell.

All our barbers, bar tenders and waiters coats are made of sturdy materials, well tailored, we guarantee the fit and finish of these garments and always carry a complete stock. We give special rates on dozen lots.

Floor Coverings.

Suitana cottage carpets, made of pure hemp, figured on both sides, reversible, 36 inches wide, superior to either burlap or matting for cottages; on sale Monday and Tuesday only at, per yd..... 35c |

Japanese matting; here's a leader, just 100 rolls of the best grade linen warp matting in new carpet patterns, actual value 85¢; Monday and Tuesday per yd..... 20c |

All wool art squares; just 500 in the lot; new patterns and colors. This particular art square is controlled by us for Los Angeles. It is strictly all wool and fast color. These are fully \$1.00 less than squares of equal grade are priced elsewhere.

Size 2½ yds. Each..... \$2.25 |

Size 3 yds. Each..... \$2.50 |

Size 4 yds. Each..... \$2.75 |

Size 5 yds. Each..... \$3.00 |

Size 6 yds. Each..... \$3.25 |

Size 7 yds. Each..... \$3.50 |

Size 8 yds. Each..... \$3.75 |

Size 9 yds. Each..... \$4.00 |

Size 10 yds. Each..... \$4.25 |

Size 11 yds. Each..... \$4.50 |

Size 12 yds. Each..... \$4.75 |

Size 13 yds. Each..... \$5.00 |

Size 14 yds. Each..... \$5.25 |

Size 15 yds. Each..... \$5.50 |

Size 16 yds. Each..... \$5.75 |

Size 17 yds. Each..... \$6.00 |

Size 18 yds. Each..... \$6.25 |

Size 19 yds. Each..... \$6.50 |

Size 20 yds. Each..... \$6.75 |

Size 21 yds. Each..... \$7.00 |

Size 22 yds. Each..... \$7.25 |

Size 23 yds. Each..... \$7.50 |

Size 24 yds. Each..... \$7.75 |

Size 25 yds. Each..... \$8.00 |

Size 26 yds. Each..... \$8.25 |

Size 27 yds. Each..... \$8.50 |

Size 28 yds. Each..... \$8.75 |

Size 29 yds. Each..... \$9.00 |

Size 30 yds. Each..... \$9.25 |

Size 31 yds. Each..... \$9.50 |

Size 32 yds. Each..... \$9.75 |

Size 33 yds. Each..... \$10.00 |

Size 34 yds. Each..... \$10.25 |

Size 35 yds. Each..... \$10.50 |

Size 36 yds. Each..... \$10.75 |

Size 37 yds. Each..... \$11.00 |

Size 38 yds. Each..... \$11.25 |

Size 39 yds. Each..... \$11.50 |

Size 40 yds. Each..... \$11.75 |

Size 41 yds. Each..... \$12.00 |

Size 42 yds. Each..... \$12.25 |

Size 43 yds. Each..... \$12.50 |

Size 44 yds. Each..... \$12.75 |

Size 45 yds. Each..... \$13.00 |

Size 46 yds. Each..... \$13.25 |

Size 47 yds. Each..... \$13.50 |

Size 48 yds. Each..... \$13.75 |

Size 49 yds. Each..... \$14.00 |

Size 50 yds. Each..... \$14.25 |

Size 51 yds. Each..... \$14.50 |

Size 52 yds. Each..... \$14.75 |

Size 53 yds. Each..... \$15.00 |

Size 54 yds. Each..... \$15.25 |

Size 55 yds. Each..... \$15.50 |

Size 56 yds. Each..... \$15.75 |

Size 57 yds. Each..... \$16.00 |

Size 58 yds. Each..... \$16.25 |

Size 59 yds. Each..... \$16.50 |

Size 60 yds. Each..... \$16.75 |

Size 61 yds. Each..... \$17.00 |

Size 62 yds. Each..... \$17.25 |

Size 63 yds. Each..... \$17.50 |

Size 64 yds. Each..... \$17.75 |

Size 65 yds. Each..... \$18.00 |

Size 66 yds. Each..... \$18.25 |

Size 67 yds. Each..... \$18.50 |

Size 68 yds. Each..... \$18.75 |

Size 69 yds. Each..... \$19.00 |

Size 70 yds. Each..... \$19.25 |

Size 71 yds. Each..... \$19.50 |

Size 72 yds. Each..... \$19.75 |

Size 73 yds. Each..... \$20.00 |

Size 74 yds. Each..... \$20.25 |

Size 75 yds. Each..... \$20.50 |

Size 76 yds. Each..... \$20.75 |

Size 77 yds. Each..... \$21.00 |

Size 78 yds. Each..... \$21.25 |

Size 79 yds. Each..... \$21.50 |

Size 80 yds. Each..... \$21.75 |

Size 81 yds. Each..... \$22.00 |

Size 82 yds. Each..... \$22.25 |

Size 83 yds. Each..... \$22.50 |

Size 84 yds. Each..... \$22.75 |

Size 85 yds. Each..... \$23.00 |

Size 86 yds. Each..... \$23.25 |

Size 87 yds. Each..... \$23.50 |

Size 88 yds. Each..... \$23.75 |

Size 89 yds. Each..... \$24.00 |

Size 90 yds. Each..... \$24.25 |

Size 91 yds. Each..... \$24.50 |

Size 92 yds. Each..... \$24.75 |

Size 93 yds. Each..... \$25.00 |

CORONATION CRUSH.

It Will Make Many Mortals Miserable—Only Eighteen Inches of Space for Duchesses and Sixteen for Those of Lower Rank.

BY CURTIS BROWN.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

LONDON June 4.—There are going to be six thousand particularly comfortable people in London on the most of them will be squeezed into the Abbey as much as they can. The coronation ceremony, which has been celebrated since Queen Victoria's coronation on June 28, 1838, and which even more gorgeous than the coronation of King Edward has more taste than his mother had. They have probably look back upon the event with a feeling of keenness of delight—but it is no doubt about it, most of them



MARCHESS OF HEADFORD.

will be miserable mortals, while the coronation is going on. Even the stately forms of a coronation service that has been in use for twelve centuries will not serve to keep the mind of the people from the fact that they are packed into the Abbey as much as they can. The coronation ceremony, which has been celebrated since Queen Victoria's coronation on June 28, 1838, and which even more gorgeous than the coronation of King Edward has more taste than his mother had. They have probably look back upon the event with a feeling of keenness of delight—but it is no doubt about it, most of them

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1902.

IN FOUR PARTS.

Part IV—8 Pages.

PRICE 5 CENTS

HE REFUSES TO "JINE IN."



John Bull, to the Irish Member of Parliament: Hi! there, you spalpeen, why don't you tune up?
The Irish Member: Begorra, now, don't ye b: after shaking that little shlick at me. I refuse to play any sich chune on this har-r-p.

kept tilting rakishly to one side and the other, until a sister peeress came to the rescue and pulled and poked in her neighbor's hair until the jeweled emblem of rank could be accommodated.

UNCONGENIAL NEIGHBORS.
How in the world trains and coronets and dignity, to say nothing of the peeresses themselves—and many of them are portly—are going to be condensed into sixteen or eight inches, is more than any one knows. But even that would not be so bad if it were not that the seats are reserved strictly according to rank, and without regard to personal predilection. That is causing trouble and heartburning. The plan of seating has been carefully guarded from publicity, but an official who has seen it has vouchsafed to me the information that the Countess of Orkney, late Connie Gilchrist, a Gaiety actress, who at one time shared considerable notoriety with a musical friend, will be sandwiched between the haughty and pious Countess of Aberdeen and the Countess of Dunmore, who, with the Earl, is credited with having converted the King and Queen to Christianity.

The actress known to fame as Rosie Root, a Gaiety girl, until a year ago, when she married the Marquis of Headford, in a country registrar's office, will have to share a total of forty-eight inches with two particularly stiff and exclusive dames, the Marchioness of Sligo and the Marchioness of Ely. The new American Marchioness of Dufferin, by the way, is next to the plan of seating has been carefully guarded from publicity, but an official who has seen it has vouchsafed to me the information that the Countess of Orkney, late Connie Gilchrist, a Gaiety actress, who at one time shared considerable notoriety with a musical friend, will be sandwiched between the haughty and pious Countess of Aberdeen and the Countess of Dunmore, who, with the Earl, is credited with having converted the King and Queen to Christianity.

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SCHOLARS, GET BUSY DURING VACATION.

Don't Miss This Opportunity to Earn Expenses of Next Year's Schooling—Scholarship Contest.

SCHOOL vacation days are near. Some boys and girls will welcome them with right good cheer, especially those who have made up their minds to enter The Times' next free scholarship contest.

Vacation is a good time for the ambitious boy or girl to get busy. Many an industrious youth or maiden, has earned enough during a vacation to carry him or her through the next term of school.

It is well for the student to have an annual vacation to rest the tired brain. But when books are put away for the summer, it is not good for the young person who is striving for an education, to allow his mental or physical activities to become dormant. The best rest is not found in idleness. True recreation results from a change of one's daily routine, by the substitution of some new form of exertion or endeavor for that to which one's time has been continually devoted for a long period.

Doubtless most of the young people now attending school have mapped out some sort of programme for their summer vacation. Some—especially those who are not dependent upon their own efforts, wholly or in part, for a livelihood, and the acquirement of an education—will devote all their leisure time to outdoor sports or other forms of pleasure. Others, used to work from necessity or choice, will seek light employment—in the stores, in the factories, in the fields or orchards, or wherever else may be earned an honest penny. It is safe to predict that when vacation is ended, those who kept busy at some kind of useful toil or endeavor will have had the greatest amount of pleasure and will be fittest to resume their studies.

There may be some energetic young people who have not yet decided what they will do during their vacation. To these The Times, this year as last, extends the opportunity to combine business with pleasure. The Times' free scholarship contest last summer afforded congenial employment to a large number of boys and girls eager to further their education beyond the public school course. Twenty-six free scholarships in local institutions of learning were awarded to the successful contestants, each good for a year's tuition in a first-class school. Even those who did not get any of the prizes were benefited by the work they did, as it helped to sharpen their wits and broaden their business experience.

The requests for a repetition of last year's contest were so insistent that The Times management has decided not only to repeat the contest, but to improve upon it, by giving money prizes as well as scholarships. There will be five of these cash prizes, ranging from \$100 to \$300, which will be given in addition to scholarships, worth from \$50 to \$150. The cash prizes, to be paid in monthly installments during the school year, will aggregate \$1020, and there will be not less than twenty free scholarships. The list is not yet fully made up.

Southern California cannot yet

boast any great universities like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Berkeley or Stanford, but her minor institutions of learning are taking high rank. There are no better schools of their class to be found anywhere than in Los Angeles and the neighboring cities of Southern California. The climatic conditions here are such as to make Los Angeles eventually a great center of learning, a modern Athens, as it were. With such splendid preparatory schools, academies, business colleges, schools of art and design, conservatories of music, military academies, polytechnic institutes, etc., as we already have, there is no need for the youth of Southern California to go beyond the borders of this genial sunny southland to acquire anything short of the most advanced university education. It is for scholarships in such excellent schools that The Times asks its young friends to compete.

A complete list of the scholarships together with particulars of the plan on which the contest will be conducted, will be announced in a few days. The contest will not be commenced before July 1, but it is not too early for those intending to engage in it to begin forming their plans accordingly. Participation in the contest will be open to all young people of school age, and will not be made difficult, with impossible conditions. All that will be asked of any boy or girl will be to secure subscriptions to The Times, each monthly paid-in-advance subscription counting as a certain number of points for the candidate for a free scholarship in whose interest the subscription is made. New subscriptions will count for twice as many points as renewals. I will pay best therefore, to solicit persons who are not already subscribers.

A good way to begin is to find out the names of your acquaintances who are not subscribers to The Times, and induce them to subscribe on or after July 1. Also find out which of your friends are regular subscribers and get them to renew through you, thus giving you the credit. Any one subscribing and making an advance payment for any number of months, can have the votes counted for any candidate for a scholarship that the subscriber may be interested in. Thus everybody may participate in the contest. Last year some of the competitors for the scholarships were assisted by persons who were total strangers to them, just because there are always helping hands ready to be extended to boys and girls who are making honest and honorable endeavors to help themselves. People who have no children of their own to send to school ought to be willing to help some deserving boy or girl to acquire an education. When they can do so by benefiting themselves by subscribing to such a good and indispensable paper as the Los Angeles Times, it ought to be an exceptional pleasure to assist some boy or girl to win one of The Times' free scholarships.

Watch The Times from now on for further announcements as to the opening of the contest, and prepare to get busy.

Rooster a Mother to Brood of Chickens.



This proud rooster is a loving mother, and probably the first male bird ever to bear maternal responsibilities. Thirteen downy chicks trust in him for care and protection, and it makes him so happy and haughty that he carries his head and tail high as he struts about with his lively flock. He is a San Dimas rooster—a Plymouth Rock—and is said to find special favor in the eyes of hens, that have caught on to the new-woman idea of conducting family affairs.

H. C. Wittmer of Los Angeles owns a ranch at San Dimas, and there Mr. Rooster is at home. A few weeks ago, after a season of apparent seclusion, he made his appearance with his brood, and indicated in every movement that he had hatched them. If not that, he adopted them, which is quite as remarkable a step for a self-respecting

and much-respected barnyard fowl of his sex to do. No other mother has ever shown up. Just like a hen mother, he calls his little ones to any food he finds, and scratches industriously to unearth choice morsels for them. He clucks so perfectly that all the chickens on the ranch gather around him and wonder. The chicks, so small that they look like yellow puff-balls, are jealously guarded against every danger, and voice betide the enemy that faces their protector. He fights with beak and claw, and has driven away large cats, sinking because their eyes were sore from his sharp blows.

When night comes, the chicks are nestled snugly under the rooster's wings, and at sunrise he is up and doing to provide for their breakfast. Not one ever gets out of his sight. The can see how little room there will be for any one else when it is realized that each peer will be allowed to take with him not only his wife, but his eldest son, and either one daughter or an unmarried sister. That alone accounts for 2000 seats. Then there is the House of Commons and quite a swarm of official colonial representatives, and a large number—how many has not been stated—of tickets meted out to the King and Queen for their personal friends. Each nation of Europe will also contribute a little quota of official representatives. So that folk who will be present merely by courtesy will be few and far between.


GENERAL VIEW OF THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Good Safe Business Investment.

Cures.

countries."

estinal, Thread Worms which infect the human of so many Chronic inconvenience or fast-



VE HUNDRED cases of cases of epilepsy. tion, affecting the liver nutritive juices, thus de-creases to try to enumer-ate. These facts are con-

of these parasites or not. If you are not satisfied.

9 a.m. to 12; 1 to 4 p.m.

5, Broadway,
230-231, Los Angeles,

ber and hauling material construction. The grade line is completed out for to the Puerticillas, a mine up a mountain of ore. It describes the mines. The mountains of ore. The nar-row railroad runs through m-its, and one can shovel ore sink into the cave. Tunnels to the mountains and creviced everywhere. Large bins ed at different places along and the cars are filled.

The mines are simply all the fluxes necessary to be found in the differ-ent quantities of iron, silic-er, lead, silver and gold antities. The bins at the ore quantities of show-copper. Every condition been provided by the Al-take this one of the great-est, copper pro- world.

the greatest expense in in-machinery and appliances out the metal has been increase its profits and ch its stockholders.

duction of the most under-conditions is any prophe-ry, the annual output here- in far up into the millions.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Dangerous Ice.

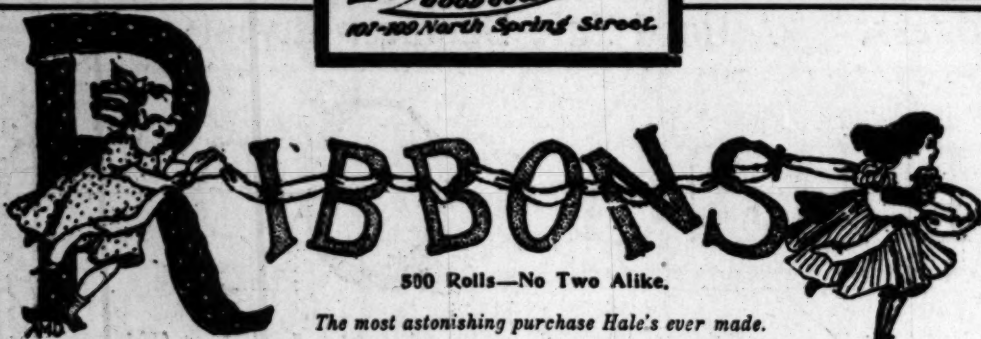
iceman called in the morn- and him that she wouldn't ore ice from him, as she much cheaper from another iceman was troubled for- then. Then he said, chee-

na'm, but you don't want ice; you can't use it for ice it's been analyzed and is deadly microscopic times.

Hale's Page.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
101-103 North Spring Street.

"Let's Go to Hale's."



Wide, Magnificent Ribbons

Worth Up To 40c, Tomorrow 17c.

THE WHOLE CITY WILL APPLAUD OUR BUYER.

Another buyer outwits his fellows. This time we have captured a wealth of silk ribbons, and what possessed the manufacturer to accept our ridiculous offer will puzzle every buyer.

THE RIBBONS ARE SIMPLY BEWITCHING—BEAUTY SO MYSTERIOUS.

The poorest in the lot bring 25c. By far the larger part is worth 30c, 35c, and 40c per yard. They consist of new styles not one of which was ever shown in Los Angeles before. They are what Newport, Saratoga Springs, and all the swell Eastern watering places are wearing. Women use them for the neck, sashes, trimming hats, waist bows, and for a hundred other purposes. Widths are number 40, number 60, number 80, and 5-inch ribbon. 500 pieces in the lot, 50 distinct kinds, and not one roll of ribbon is exactly like another in coloring.

WE SHALL MENTION A FEW—17c FOR ANY.

Beautiful Roman striped taffeta with baby ribbon effect, swell new plaids in the etamine effect, plain colored Lulaine ribbons with bow knot and other designs, pillow ribbons with cords for pulling, magnificent plain white taffetas, coronation cords, Paris stripes—more tints than a rainbow and such a quality that a queen would be tempted. And none less than 8 inches wide and up to 8 inches.

Fifteen extra salespeople will be in readiness to assist our patrons; sale will commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. Wise folks will be here at the very beginning of the event.

Queenly Tailor Suits

Bought Underpriced, Marked \$20.00

HIGHEST GRADE SUITS MADE TO BRING \$30.00

We have only twenty. There are 30,000 women in Los Angeles who would each be delighted with one. Never mind if your wardrobe is complete, it isn't often that you have a chance to buy the swiftest, noblest of costumes for \$20. We have frankly told the quantity—you will admit we are blameless if you come too late.

Made of such a costly grade of etamine, silk lined throughout with a silk drop skirt with pleating and dust ruffle. The jacket is in a collarless eton style, immensely becoming with white, moire vest effect. Other jackets come in a blouse effect in the prettiest new style. The suits are light weight, very cool and comfortable. Colors are black, blue and tan.

Your Attention on These

Stunning Little Suits at \$12.50

We say "little" because they give that charming womanly effect to a figure. There is the least hint of coquettishness about their design that even the dullest man or woman must admire. Truly, suits couldn't be much more fetching. Made of all wool cheviot with a pretty double breasted jacket in the new short skirt effect, reversed fawn with moire silk, moire silk around cuffs and waist. Jacket lined with good quality of taffeta silk, skirt made with graduated flounce trimmed with bands of silk, strictly tailor made.

Corsets, odds and ends, 25c

This is a lot we have made up of odds and ends in Thompson corsets, R. & G. corsets, and the Kid Fitting corsets in small sizes only. There is also one line of gray Jean corsets in medium length, sizes 18 to 24. You know what these makes bring regularly. If your size is here it is a chance for a wonderful value. Of course there will be buyers here the first minute after eight o'clock. You shouldn't risk your chance by coming late.

Odd Corsets, these, 50c

Another special lot. We have gone through the stock and selected here and there all odds and ends in corsets, regardless of what they cost us. Among them are some of our best makes, including a good strong summer corset made of netting, in all sizes from 18 to 30. In medium length, French cut, and with four hooks, trimmed with lace. You are quite certain to find at least one corset in the lot that entirely suits you.

50c Bust Forms, 25c

These are the Fairy straight front bust forms, insuring to every figure a perfect poise and charming outline. Best of all, quite undetectable. Come in pink, blue and white, lace and insertions trimmed. While they last, 25c.

Sanitary Napkins

A wonderful convenience and beautiful device. Come packed half dozen in a box for 50c. One dozen in box for \$1.00. Women's safety belts, all sizes 21 to 34, at 25c each.

Strong Handsome Window Shades "Hale Make."

Last month the factory ran at breaking speed, this month it has been pushed faster yet. You see, besides all the strength and merit that go into Hale's shades we do what half the other shade dealers don't do, we deliver goods on the time promised.

You will think it almost unfair to us, the proposition we make, to dispatch our own men, take all the measures of your windows, figure out all the cost and submit a statement to you written on paper and without a moment's loss of your time and without a penny of your money. Yet we are doing it at the rate of a hundred estimates per week. Ten-tenths of them use Hale shades.

Tomorrow we will sell \$2 Smyrna Rugs at \$1.25

Night now we will say there will be no time to lose. At this season every housewife is on the lookout for pretty rugs and such a reduction is worth any woman's effort. They are made with a double face, reversible, so that you might say it's almost like selling two rugs. They come with an all wool fringe, and are made in sizes 80x60 inches. All sorts of colorings and handsome designs.

Spicy Little Chat Monday Undermuslins

A woman's pride after all—undermuslin. They must be pretty, chic—just sweetly feminine, that's it. Hale's are. Let's exhibit for you the wealth of prettiness we have. Tucks, hemstitching, insertions, lace trimmings, wonderful little curves and designs and fixings that fairly take hold of a woman's heart, and she simply must buy. It's not as though we asked you fancy prices, but the least little sums that no store would expect to receive for goodness knows what sort of undermuslins, is sufficient at Hale's for these.

39c Ladies' Drawers, Worth 50c.

These are made of good cambric with a cluster of small tucks around the ruffle and edged with pretty narrow lace. Regular price 50c—tomorrow 39c.

85c Muslin Skirts 69c.

You will wonder why the reduction was made, and perhaps you will note that these are the very skirts you have most admired. They come in good muslin in all unbracket styles with a nice lawn decorated flounce with a dust ruffle. Pattern of skirts at \$1.00 are not so good.

85c Skirts Worth \$1.00

These come of good cambric with a deep flounce, dust ruffle, extra wide and prettily trimmed with torchon lace.

\$1.00 for Gowns Worth \$1.25

Made of dainty muslin with lawn ruffle around yoke, trimmed with val lace in a cut new style. Very nicely sewn.



Italy's Best Glove Is Yours for \$1.50.

The rich beauty of Italy herself seems born into the Maggioni glove. Unless you ask some well dressed friend, you must see for yourself, and Hale's alone is the store where these celebrated gloves may be seen. Somewhat of a hand never seems so prettily shaped and certainly no glove has the picturesque charm like the Maggioni. Did we ask \$2 a pair, who would complain? Let us show you all the magnificent shades in the 2-clasp style—any \$1.50.

A Picturesque, Pretty Bathing Suit, \$3. Nothing else gives such a charm to a bathing suit as that picturesque style that every woman desires. You will wonder how it is that these suits bring out the prettiest characteristics of a bath. The very air and dash of the surf is in them. Made of good mohair in either black or white. With large sailor collar and trimmed with white braid. The suit is fast colored; all sizes are here. A thoughtful woman will prepare for the bathing season now while this splendid suit may be had.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
101-103 North Spring Street.

"Let's Go to Hale's."

Superb Black Silk, 75c yd.

Black Taffeta, Black Peau de Soie.

Announcement of Intense Importance.

Still another Hale Silk Sale! Even more wonderful than the last, for the silk is that heavy, costly kind that wins the admiration of every one. The peau de soie comes 21 inches wide. The taffeta measures 36 inches.

The peau de soie is soft, mellow, rich—a weave that reflects good taste and a heavy purse.

The taffeta is bright, crisp and pure—a silk useful in a hundred ways.

Selling commences at 8 o'clock Monday.

Big Unexpected Reduction On Cream Dress Goods

We have been wanting for some time to give our dress goods patrons a treat. At this particular season the demand for cream goods is very great. About every woman is thinking of buying some such goods. Therefore we have selected cream materials because they will appeal to the majority of our buyers. The goods come in that refined, pleasing tone that distinguishes the best grades. Only 500 yards are in the lot, although there are twelve different kinds of goods to choose from. There wasn't much profit in the first place, but just to arouse the whole town we have reduced the entire twelve lines 25 per cent. Here are the special prices for Monday:

46-in. Cream Sicilian, \$1.19

46-in. Cream Sicilian, 98c.

44-in. Cream Brillantina, 79c.

46-in. Cream Brillantina, 48c.

44-in. Cream Storm Serge, \$1.19.

46-in. Cream Storm Serge, 98c.

46-in. Cream Cheviot, 88c.

42-in. Cream Broadcloth, \$1.48.

46-in. Cream Blamine, 89c.

46-in. Silk and Wool Fancy Cloth, 88c.

42-in. Cream Crepe de Chine, 79c.

46-in. Cream Batiste, 48c.

Fascinating Beauty These Reduced Wash Goods.

What else lends such charm to our summer girls as their garments of wash goods? The secret lies in the fabrics. Believe us, we are showing materials so strangely becoming to every type of womanhood that it is a woman's own fault if her personality isn't attractive. In Hale wash goods the weavers have outdone past efforts in creating clinging, webby goods as light as a sun-down breeze.

And prices down to almost nothing on some. The reductions will simply through the department. Come early, please.

Imported Wash Goods, 50c

Reduced from 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

One of the most tempting offers we have arranged for the coming week is this big lot of magnificent imported wash goods worth up to \$1.25 which you can choose from at 50c a yard. They include beautiful embroidered Swiss, printed French organdies, silk weft zephyrs, lovely linen batiste, and hosts of other materials, any in the lot 50c.

40c Lace Dimity 25c

A beautiful thin fabric with a small zigzag cord, interwoven with lace stripes and printed in delicate floral effects.

40c Novelty Zephyrs 25c

A very clinging material from a foreign loom, very exclusive and becoming.

Beautiful corded Batiste in a large assortment of patterns, 15c quality at 10c.

53c French Organdies 35c.

These come nicely printed, thin quality, clinging, airy and fine.

12c Andora Silk 7c.

A fine silk finished wash fabric in neat foulard silk effects, sold everywhere at 12½c. While the lot holds out, Hale's price, 7c.

Dainty striped Batiste, thin and sheer, 20c quality at 15c.

Seems Like Everyone Wanted Wamsutta Sheets

Los Angeles is just as quick to detect merit as any Eastern city. There's hardly a place of any size where the Wamsutta sheets are not the most popular and recognized as the cheapest sheet to buy. Housekeepers realize that the best sheets for a hotel are the best sheets for them. All the big rooming houses and hotels use Wamsutta sheets, and buy them at Hale's. Twice the wear you get from an ordinary sheet. These are Hale's prices:

Size 72 by 90, worth 80c at \$1.00

Size 81 by 90, worth 90c at \$1.00

Size 90 by 90, worth \$1.00 at \$1.00

A Good Sheet 50c.

Hale's also has a good strong sheet, size 81 by 90, at 50c.

15c Pillow Cases at 12c.

These come 45 by 36 inches, nicely hemstitched, made of good strong material.

40c Bathing Fannel 35c.

So many of our patrons are now ready to make their bathing suits, that we have decided to make this special reduction on a fine lot of navy blue and dark gray fannel. It is strictly all wool, and a quality that gives the utmost satisfaction.

8c Outing Fannel 4c.

We have a lot of outing fannels in dark colors only, which we propose to clean out. Mothers will think them just the thing for children's wear and such purposes.

The Last Lot of Wool Vests, 75c.

Our woolen underwear has been closed out almost to a garment. What remains we don't care how little it brings. We have taken one lot of dainty, woolen ribbed vests in white or natural with high neck, long sleeves, medium weight, and cut the price from \$1.00 to 75c.

\$1.00 Summer Jackets \$2.95.

The weather man gave us a slight hint that it was going to be cool all summer, at any rate you are sure to need a jacket during cool nights. We could hardly advise you to put too much money in an expensive garment and here's just the thing. We are going to sell them tomorrow at \$2.95. Jackets come in eton style in gray or castor with a double breasted, six button front, in dip effect, lined in good silk serge and with the newest bell sleeves.

Street Skirt for Shopping and Vacation Wear \$1.50.

It's made of that dark gray homespun, perhaps you have admired just such a skirt on some friend. The flounce is nicely attached; the skirt comes unlined and is cool and so convenient to slip on. Always attractive.

The Hdki. Store, It's Hale's, Read Why.

First, because Hale's does the handkerchief business. The seven Hale stores could themselves keep a factory running, making handkerchiefs to supply California.

Just as proofs we have arranged an interesting list of men's and women's hdks.

School Handkerchiefs 3c.

Every American child, however poor its family, must be taught the requirements of society. Every mother should see that the children have a plentiful supply of handkerchiefs. The Hale store is willing to help in the matter. We have secured a big lot of very neat little children's handkerchiefs, nicely hemstitched in plain white; and while they last you mothers can have them at 3c.

Men's fine colored bordered hdks. in large sizes, with pretty assorted borders of stripes, rings, etc. Special price.

Men's fine linen handkerchiefs, neatly hemstitched.

Special 12½c

Men's light weight linen hdks. with ¼ and ½ in. hemstitched hem.

Special at 25c

That Clever Master Stroke.

Costly Mattings

Now 21c.

Tomorrow starts the second big matting week. How the almond eyes of those oriental matting weavers would glare if they saw how this city has raved over their mattings. And we bought them for a song! We'll honestly say there's a snug profit on every yard, and yet the commonest matting in the lot sells elsewhere for 85c, and the best are worth 50c. They are going so fast we regret the quantity isn't double. Don't know when we will ever again have such good fortune. Remember how they come in magnificent carpet and inland effects in all the most subtle, fantastic, and strange designs. Do not fail to secure at least enough for one room. Folks tell us they're worth double any matting they can find in the city, including those supposed to be on special sale. It's not often Hale's speaks so plainly—the mattings permit us to say anything, they are so magnificent.

Hale's Men's Goods.

Men's white unlaundered shirts with linen bosoms and cuffs, double back, patent inserted sleeves.

Special price, 49c

Men's undershirts in fine balbriggan, patent shaped sleeves. Come in standard lengths, all sizes.

Special, 50c

Men's light weight line undershirts and of a fine thread.

Special price, 49c

Men's all wool undershirts in Vicuna, Come in odd sizes.

Regular price, \$1.00. Special, 50c.

12½c Women's Hose 10c

These are made with a double sole and are absolutely perfect. Point to remember is that they seem so much prettier at low priced hose.

Torchon Laces 3½c.

This is a tempting lot coming 1½ to 2½-in. wide in running patterns, splendid for trimming undergarments.

Shirting Percales 4c.

Tomorrow we will place on sale one big lot of shirting yard. Every woman will appreciate some of this make an effort to get a share.

Bargain Table No. 3 Summer Neckwear

Worth up to 50c

This lot consists of pretty wash neckties in plain, fancy, handsome new ties in silk, in plain colors or prettily embroidered. The figure could be made into a table cloth to choose from.

Bargain Table No. 3 Women's Stockings

Worth up to 75c

This is a wonderful chance to pick up some stylish stock worth up to 75c. They come with short or long legs, either wide or narrow style. In either plain or fancy dyes and patterns include dots, figures, etc.

Bargain Table No. 3 Exquisite Stockings

Worth 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

These come made of costly material with long, wide ends, still others with tastefully embroidered and other full silk effects in long bow style.

Luxury Bath Towels

At Easily Paid Prices

Hale bath towels are indeed a supply meet of the big bathing beaches who will tell you that they give you more service and satisfaction than any others they can find. The close margins, nevertheless, are special reductions.

These, Unbleached

18 by 36 inch worth 12½c

24 by 48 inch worth 15c

24 by 48 inch worth 15c

24 by 50 inch worth 15c

30 by 50 inch worth 15c

30 by 50 inch worth 15c

Bleached Bath Towels

Size 20 by 42, worth 15c, at 12½c

Size 22 by 48, worth 20c, at 15c

Size 24 by 48, worth 20c, at 15c

Size 27 by 56, worth 25c, at 18c

Size 30 by 63, worth 30c, at 21c

3c Bureau Scarves

One of those things that make a neat. Comes size 17 by 50 inches with attractive colored centers.

20c Damask Towels

Every thread is linen and they're handsome knotted fringe, red 16 by 38 inches.

25c Damask Towels

Size 19 by 45 inches; pure linen, fringe with open work ends.

35c Damask Towels

Size 24 by 38 inches, all linen, fringe, only blue borders.

\$1.00 Satin Damask

There are some housekeepers that 10c reduction isn't enough. Women know well enough that it is worth hurrying for, if it were not so. The fact is, it is a very heavy. Comes in a wide variety of patterns and other pretty designs.

75c Table Linens

This is unbleached and is very heavy. Comes in a wide variety of patterns and other pretty designs.

Terms; width 62 inch.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1
HOST HUN
WITH

Several Puzz
Photography
the Society of

BY JOHN SL

(SPECIAL CORRE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Society for Psychical Research just now investigating a case of photography, the importance of which seems to be considerably enhanced by its involving a very well known member of that famous society of scientific ghost hunters. Two years ago, Mrs. Corbet, while staying at one of England's most famous houses, took a photograph of the interior of the library of her camera was left unattended for an hour. No one was present when the picture was taken, but when she developed it

the semi-transparent body of an elderly gentleman appeared seated in a high-backed chair, his right arm resting on the back of the chair, his other arm and hand being invisible. The figure could not be seen by the eye, but only by the camera, and although the picture was rather indistinct, it was clearly a portrait of Lord D., who had died a few days before in London, and being buried during the very hour that the picture was being exposed. The picture was sure that her plate was a parcel of new ones—had not been exposed before. The only man in the house at the time were her husband, a butler and two women, all of whom were young and unmarried. Fortunately, she preserved the photographic notebook bearing the date of the day and hour when the exposure was made, and this tallies exactly with Lord D.'s funeral notice.

Corbet is absolutely certain that the picture was taken when she was alone in the library. The butler declared that he had not entered the room, and that the exposure was made while the camera was left unattended. The photograph was taken in the library of a famous house, and the picture was sure that her plate was a parcel of new ones—had not been exposed before. The only man in the house at the time were her husband, a butler and two women, all of whom were young and unmarried. Fortunately, she preserved the photographic notebook bearing the date of the day and hour when the exposure was made, and this tallies exactly with Lord D.'s funeral notice.

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How the Good Fairy Sandeline Helped Poor Little Amanda, the Hogans' Nurse

"IT'S A FAIRY!" GASPED AMANDA IN WONDER

hs' Nursema



agant Nose.—This is an example of the nose that started out to be pure Greek, but just at the tip there is a little rounding that destroys the purity of the type. A beautiful nose, but not a perfect Greek. This is an amiable nose, but it is the nose of the natural spendthrift.

SPRITUALITY—A forehead that is high in the crown, owing to great length from the tips of the ears to the crown.

STUPIDITY—When the eyes are far removed from each other, thoughtlessness and stupidity are shown. We see this in the animal world in the head of the cow. Stupidity combined with obstinacy, is shown by large ears, the upper part of which are particularly broad and high.

SUBTLETY—A mouth which readily dilates and contracts, especially if the lines of the mouth be somewhat oblique when seen in profile.

SUPERIOR MERIT—The eyebrows were defined and firmly set, and the forehead cut by one or two deep perpendicular lines between the eyebrows.

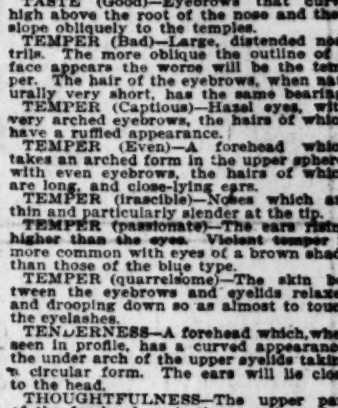
SUSPICION—The nose pointing downward and very long, measuring from the lips outward.

TALENT—Gray eyes and a low, broad forehead.

TALENT (Diplomatic)—A pointed nose and chin with a well-formed forehead.

TALENT FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE—EDGE—A high forehead, when well formed, shows a love of study and a facility for acquiring knowledge. It is the knowledge that is obtained from the study of books.

TALKATIVENESS—Width at the tip of the nose denotes a love of talking over matters and of convincing one's self and to others.



THOUGHTLESSNESS—The head runs developed close to the ears, and the eyebrows are thin.

TIMIDITY—Small ears, which slope backward, usually, and small nostrils rather narrow.

TRUTHFULNESS—A square forehead, straight nose, and the eyes full and wrinkles at the outer angles of the eye.

UNDERSTANDING(Dull)—Large head with flat foreheads, the head sloping a little forward, the mouth which is twice as broad as the ears, and a large, wide, less breadth between the eyebrows, whose hair is lined.

UNDERSTANDING (Good) — Regular proportions, the face is oval, well-defined eyebrows not far from the eyes, the nose straight, the lips firm, the chin high forehead with sparse knots in the hair.

UNREASONABLENESS — Excessive size of the head, a disproportion can arreable the nose in length.

UNRELIABILITY—Eyes of a grayish tint, thin, wrinkled eyelids, the upper lid deeply lying in short, undulating lines, no wrinkles marked.

VOLUBILITY—The lips are thick or rise of the ears only slightly curved over, the nose is straight, the eyebrows, which slant down in an oblique line the root of the nose.

WISDOM—The face triangular, with a circular forehead, the lips being thin at inclining up at the corners and a fulness at the middle.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS—Lips which are thick at one side than the other he taken voluptuousness, the lips at the corners of which droop, the lips being thin at the middle.

WATCHFULNESS—The nose of the upper part of the cheek bones.

WICKEDNESS OR GREAT FOLLY—Eyes brows that are lighter than the hair all over the face.

WILLINGNESS—The lower lip is much larger than the upper.

WILL (Firm)—Eyebrows lying close to the eyes and a nose which is arched from the bridge of the nose, and bent.

WILL (Stealthy)—The upper lip slightly raised, pointing and semi-spherical shape, full, noble form.

WIT—The face somewhat sunken at its roots and poorly developed chin.

WITTEDNESS—The lines crossing the forehead above the reasoning faculties. Regular compact eyebrows, the hair fine, the nose straight, the lips thin, direction.

WITTEDNESS—Thin, sharply defined angular nose, pointed at the tip and slanting toward the lips, with the upper part of the nose straight, the lower part of the nose often finds three short lines on the tip

and usually very loyal to those she accepts as friends. But the door of her heart is closed to all who cannot satisfactorily pass the mental examination she requires. She attempts to deceive the woman with the shrewd nose; she is a character reader from "way back."

Melancholy is an in-born quality wide at the root, rounded with noses and eyes, and the forehead projecting, as the reflective faculties are located there.

THOUGHTLESSNESS—The head may be developed close to the ears, and the eyes be far from the eyes.

TIMIDITY—Small ears, which also backwardly, and small nostrils rather narrow.

TRUTHFULNESS—A square forehead

UNDERSTANDING (Dull)—Large head with a heavy brow, deep-set eyes full and wrinkled at the outer corners, a high forehead, a sloping nose at the back. A mouth which is tight and broad as the eyes, and a square, wrinkled chin. The skin is rough and the lips remain smooth when the rest of the face has wrinkles.

UNDERSTANDING (Good)—Regular parallel wrinkles on the forehead, deep-set eyes, a high forehead with no wrinkles in the upper portion. Excessive small pink ears. The well-proportioned nose, a small, straight nose in length.

UNRELIABILITY—The eyes are gray, tinted with a wrinkled and knotted forehead, a high forehead with no wrinkles, and faint lines, not deeply marked.

UNRELIABLENESS—The borders or rim of the eyes are wrinkled and knotted.

UNTRUTH—Eyebrows that meet, or overlap, in an oblique line to the vanity of the nose.

VANITY—Small nostrils, with a circular nostril, a small nose, a nose inclining up at the corners and a fulness of flesh under the eyes.

WILL—The lips which are more fleshy at one side than the other, the corners of which droop, the lips are thick, shows sensuality.

WILL (Good)—The corners of the upper part of the cheek bones. The eyebrows that are lighter than the hair are far from the eyes.

WILL (Bad)—The eyes are shown when the lower lip is much larger than the upper and projects very far. When the lower lip runs up to meet the eyes and a nose which is arched from the tip, the chin being prominent and indented.

WILL (Steadfast)—The upper lip is slightly curved, the mouth meeting in a bold, full, noble form.

WILL (Weak)—A semicircular shape to the mouth, the mouth meeting in a poorly developed form.

WILL (Good)—The lines for the eyebrows are above the reasoning faculties. Forecompact eyebrows, the hair of the eyebrows running in the same direction.

WILL (Bad)—Thin, sharply defined nostrils, nose pointed at the tip and slanting toward the lips, with the upper part of the nose wrinkled. The nostrils are often finds three short lines on the

which denote will.

SAFEST PLACE
TO TRADE127-147
N. SPRING
LOS ANGELES

HAMBURGER'S

127-147
N. SPRING
LOS ANGELESTHE ONLY PLACE
TO TRADE

\$69.00 Tailored Dresses at \$45.00.

Just 24 handsome tailored dresses of imported materials in fancy checks, stripes and plain broadcloth. These suits are made in the most correct, up-to-date styles, perfectly tailored in every detail; have elegant jackets with postillion backs or tight-fitting jackets. They are made over a foundation of the finest taffeta silk and the regular prices range from \$59.00 to \$69.00; they will be offered for Monday at, choice.....

\$45.00

Matchless Reduction Sale
Of Fine Rugs.

Absolutely the greatest merchandising event in fine rugs ever attempted in this city. You can always find room in your home for rugs—and you can not afford to miss this sale at these incomparable prices.

Pro-Brussels Rugs—as heavy as body Brussels; the colors running through without the coarse burlap back, makes them an almost reversible rug. The colors are guaranteed for wear and the prices have been reduced from one fourth to one third:

12x18 ft. rug, 11 styles, were \$12.00; reduced to..... \$8.25
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Smyrna Rugs—the reversible kind; exact copies of the real Oriental rugs costing from \$50.00 to \$300 each. Prices reduced as follows:

12x18 ft. rug, 3 patterns, were \$17.50; reduced to..... \$14.00
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Handsome Axminster Rugs—all one piece; a limited quantity but all choice patterns:

12x18 ft. rug, solid blue, were \$27.50; reduced to..... \$21.00
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FOURTH FLOOR.

FOULARD SILK
CLEARANCE SALE

20,000 Yards Best Silk Textiles at the Prices of Cotton Stuffs.

The most notable Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have many times substantiated our claim to silk headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression on your memory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as Foulards. In previous seasons we have reserved our silk clearance sale until later; but we have decided to make it co-relative with our White Fair Sale. The most of these silks were made by the well known firm of Cheney Bros.—the best in America. Every woman knows the value of this superior goods; and will realize that the present clearance prices are but little more than ordinary cotton goods sell for. These silks were all new this season, and are the best in color and pattern.

At 85c and \$1.00 Satin Finished Twilled Foulards.

500 yards of Foulards at one-half and less their regular prices. They are in all the most wanted shades of blue, green, brown, red, pink, old rose, tan, gray and lavender. They are in large and small figures, polkadots, vine and leaf effects, scroll and Persian designs—all of rich satin finish with small twill effects. There are no better wearing silks made. They are actual 85c to \$1.00 qualities and have never sold for less. They are all 24 inches wide, are strictly pure silk. Priced for our Foulard Silk Clearance Sale at per yard 38c.

At Cheney Bros. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Satin Foulards.

8000 yards of satin Foulards at less than half regular prices. All new up-to-date designs in the newest, most wanted colors in two tone effects. Shades of blue, red, tan, golden brown, green, pink, old rose, gray, castor, lavender, and black and white combinations. They are in floral and Persian designs, polka dots, large and small figures, scroll and vine effects, leaf and panay patterns. All printed on light and dark grounds of a handsome quality satin that will not fuzz up. They are 24 inches wide, strictly pure silk and actual \$1.00 to \$1.25 qualities, cannot be matched for less. Priced for our Foulard Silk Clearance Sale at per yard 48c.

At Cheney Bros. \$1.25 and \$1.50 Satin Foulards.

4000 yards of the well known Cheney Bros. satin Foulards, the best of American makes. This line includes all choice patterns for street and evening wear in two and three tone effects printed on light and dark grounds of extra fine quality satin. The designs are large and small patterns with scroll, figures and vine effects, large and small leaf patterns, all over Persian designs, floral patterns and other high art novelties. These Foulards are 24 inches wide, are strictly pure silk, actual \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities and have never sold for less. Priced for our Foulard Silk Clearance Sale at per yard 68c.

At \$2.00 Imported Satin Foulards.

3000 yards of imported Foulards in all the newest Parisian novelties and smart designs for fine costumes for street and evening wear. Come in two and three color effects and are the finest Foulards made. The patterns consist of large oriental, all over Persian and floral designs, scroll and vine effects, Persian stripes, leaf patterns and figures, scrolls and polka dots. There are 100 pieces from which to make selections. They are printed on light and dark grounds of the finest quality satin liberty, will not rub or fuzz up. They are 24 inches wide, are absolutely pure silk and cannot be matched in quality anywhere. Priced for our Foulard Silk Clearance Sale at per yard 98c.

"The Ebell" Shoes For Women.

The most popular shoe for women is "The Ebell." It combines every essential quality for up-to-date footwear, is made in stylish lasts; a form for every foot from all the most popular leathers and includes walking shoes, outing boots and fine dress shoes. "The Ebell" shoes are exclusively in Los Angeles by Hamburger's and they are superior to any priced shoe on the market. There is but one price, and that per pair.....

\$3.50

Cut Price Sale of
Sample Refrigerators

The Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator Co., of Grand Rapids, are the foremost manufacturers in their line in the United States. We have sold hundreds of these refrigerators in Los Angeles and have yet to learn of the first dissatisfied purchaser. We have several dozen of these refrigerators which have been used for samples and have become somewhat marred and scratched, so will dispose of them this week at fully 25 per cent under regular prices.

\$15.00 Refrigerator—33 inches long; 20 inches deep; 47 inches high. Reduced to..... \$11.25
\$17.50 Refrigerator—27 inches long; 18 inches deep; 43 inches high. Reduced to..... \$13.12
\$16.50 Refrigerator—27 inches long; 18 inches deep and 50 inches high. Reduced to..... \$12.37
\$19.50 Refrigerator—33 inches long; 20 inches deep and 46 inches high. Reduced to..... \$14.62
\$18.50 Refrigerator—33 inches long; 24 inches deep; 47 inches high. Reduced to..... \$13.87
\$21.50 Refrigerator—31 inches long; 20 inches deep; 45 inches high. Reduced to..... \$16.12
\$22.50 Refrigerator—43 inches long; 28 inches deep and 39 inches high. Reduced to..... \$16.87
\$22.00 Refrigerator—32 inches long; 24 inches deep; 47 inches high. Reduced to..... \$16.50
\$22.50 Refrigerator—36 inches long; 24 inches deep; 47 inches high. Reduced to..... \$16.87
\$35.00 Refrigerator—37 inches long; 24 inches deep, 48 inches high; reduced to..... \$26.25
\$25.00 Refrigerator—40 inches long; 24 inches deep, 46 inches high; reduced to..... \$18.75
\$10.00 Ice Chest—28 inches long, 21 inches deep and 24 inches high; reduced to..... \$7.50
\$8.00 Ice Chest—30 inches long, 18 inches wide and 25 inches high; reduced to..... \$6.00

THIRD FLOOR.

Second Week of Great White Fair Sale.

50c Drawers 29c.

Good quality Muslin Drawers, with pretty embroidery in bow knot designs; finished with cluster of tucks; actual 50c values. made a leader for the second week of our White Fair Sale at per pair.....

29c

SECOND FLOOR.

\$1.50 Gowns 98c.

A superior quality Cambric Gown—in Empire and other leading styles; pretty embroidery trimmed; all neatly finished. Taken from our regular \$1.50 stocks. Priced for the second week of our White Fair Sale as a leader, choice.....

98c

SECOND FLOOR.

75c Corset Covers 50c.

Fine quality Nainsook Corset Covers—trimmed with lace and insertion in cloverleaf design; very neat; dainty patterns; sell regularly at 75c. Made a leader for the second week of our White Fair Sale, at.....

50c

SECOND FLOOR.

15c Lawns, 10c.

One lot of Corded Stripe Victoria Lawns—actually worth 15c. Monday's White Fair Sale leader per yard.....

10c

15c India Linon, 10c.

One case India Linon—pure white, sheer and fine; worth 15c. Monday's leader for our White Fair Sale per yard.....

10c

Crisp New Undermuslins of Snowy Whiteness.

The great sale of last week left an impression in the minds of our public which will be long remembered; for we are confident that such matchless bargains were never before heard of in California merchandising annals. Every stock has been rearranged and tomorrow morning will see our great undermuslin emporium filled with another lot of tempting offerings which no competitor can hope to duplicate.

Fine Cambric Drawers—with very wide flounce of two rows of lace insertion, lace ruffle and hem-stitched tucks. Regular \$1.50 value. White Fair sale price.....

98c

Fine Muslin Gowns—with yoke of embroidery insertion and cluster of fine tucks. Sell regularly at 75c. White Fair sale price.....

48c

Fine Nainsook Gown—very soft; made with round yoke of lace insertion, beading and baby ribbon; regular \$2.50 value. White Fair sale price.....

\$1.98

Cambric Corset Cover—extra fine; front elaborately trimmed with linen lace, insertion; cut low square neck; priced regularly at \$1.50. White Fair Sale price.....

98c

Cambric Skirts—of very elaborate design; trimmed with lace and insertion, presenting a handsome appearance. White Fair Sale price.....

\$2.98

Cambric Chemise—fine and soft; trimmed with embroidery edge—an unexcelled value. For our White Fair Sale, price.....

98c



Skirt Chemise—of fine soft nainsook with dainty yoke of Valenciennes lace and ribbon; the bottom trimmed with lace. White Fair Sale price.....

\$1.98

Infants' Long Slips—of fine cambric; neatly trimmed with lace. White Fair Sale price.....

25c

Children's Dresses—of fine nainsook; the yoke of hem-stitched tucks and the bottom finished with hemstitching; ages 6 months to 3 years. An unexcelled value. For our White Fair Sale.....

50c

Infants' Outfit—as a special leader for our White Fair Sale. Consisting of:

4 Cambric slips at 25c..... \$1.00
2 Cambric slips at 50c..... \$1.00
2 long flannel skirts at 75c..... \$1.50
2 long flannel pinning blankets at 48c..... \$0.96
2 blouses at 5c..... \$0.10
2 wool vests at 25c..... \$0.50
2 flannel bands at 12 1/2c..... \$0.25
2 booties at 15c..... \$0.30
22 pieces..... \$5.81

SECOND FLOOR.

White Fair Sale Shirt-Waist Suits.

Shirt waist suits in popular styles; very effective gowns for beach or mountains. We have just received a splendid assortment in these most wanted garments and can safely say their equals can not be found in any store in Los Angeles.

Shirt Waist Suits—colored Percale waist; sailor tuck front; trimmed with narrow embroidery insertion; has flounce skirt plaited all around and are in blue and white, black and white or gray and white. White Fair Sale price per suit.....

\$5.00

Shirt Waist Suits—in a large assortment; either plain white, fancy stripes, plain Percales or polkadots. Also white or linen color Batiste robes in floral patterns. Prices range \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.75, \$12.00 and \$17.50.

Shirt Waist Suits—"Gibson" style; the material of fine Batiste; linen color or gray and white striped—flounce skirt, plain style. White Fair Sale price per suit.....

\$3.50

SECOND FLOOR.

White Fair Sale Sheer "Tub" Textiles.

In every household, in every dressmaking establishment, the ply of the needle and snip of the shears tell of busy times in getting a complement of summer gowns and waists made up. You can afford more garments than you thought, for this sale will save you enough in cost of material to nearly pay for the making.

40-inch Victoria Lawn—a particularly desirable textile for underskirts, as it washes easily and always retains its whiteness. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

15c

White Leno Striped Mulls; very sheer; several assorted sizes of stripes and a large line of patterns. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

20c

40-inch French Organdy—soft finish; 8 yards a plenty for a full gown. White Fair Sale price, per yard.....

25c

Batiste De La Opera—a fine French novelty, linen finish; one of the most popular of the seasonable tub fabrics. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

35c

White Satin Finished Madras—brocade and herringbone stripe. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

50c

73-inch French Organdy Mulls—of pure white; soft finish; unexcelled anywhere. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

\$1.00

50-inch White French Lawn or Wash Chiffon—two very superior French weaves of excellent finish. Priced for our White Fair Sale, per yard.....

65c

27-inch Mercerized Brillantine—hand-some brocade; satin finish, an especially desirable textile for waists. White Fair Sale price, per yard.....

75c

Knit Underwear.

Ladies' low neck and sleeveless Vests, pure white, made with lace front; regularly sold at 25c. White Fair Sale price.....

19c

Ladies' long sleeve, high neck Vests, pure white; also sleeveless vests with low necks. Both regular 39c values. White Fair Sale price per garment.....

29c

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

County of Los Angeles.

A. L. Paddelford, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the chief accountant of A. Hamburger & Sons, Inc., and as such has supervision of the salary account of the employees of said corporation. That during the month of April, 1902, the total amount paid out to employees, not including cash boys or cash girls, was \$20,098.00.

That the average amount per person paid to male employees for said month was \$60.40, and the average amount per person paid to female employees was \$30.35.

(COPY)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1902.

(Signed)

ALBERT D. BARHAM, Notary Public.

Lace Mitts.

Ladies' Lace Mitts—black or white; also plain silk mitts in black or white, all long lengths; regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. White Fair Sale price.....

75c

Ladies' extra long lace mitts, white or black; also black lace gloves and black lace mitts; both regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 values. White Fair Sale price per pair.....

\$1.50

50c White Ribbons

The handsomest of White Cream Satin and Grosgrain Ribbons of fine quality; of beautiful sheen; width about 4 inches; never sold less than 50c a yard—also embroidered double satin ribbon and fancy tulle and Louise ribbons in various shades; width 3 to 5 inches. Combined assortment all in regular 50c values. White Fair Sale price per yard.....

29c

Refrigerators are the most important appliances in their homes. We have these refrigerators and have yet to find a single one that is not a perfect example of the art of refrigeration. They are made of the best materials and are built to last. They are also very economical in their operation and are a great help in the kitchen. They are a must for every home.

- 33 inches long; 20 inches high. Reduced to \$12.95
- 37 inches long; 18 inches high. Reduced to \$13.95
- 47 inches long; 18 inches high. Reduced to \$14.95
- 53 inches long; 20 inches high. Reduced to \$15.95
- 63 inches long; 24 inches high. Reduced to \$16.95
- 71 inches long; 20 inches high. Reduced to \$17.95
- 83 inches long; 28 inches high. Reduced to \$18.95
- 93 inches long; 24 inches high. Reduced to \$19.95
- 107 inches long; 24 inches high; reduced to \$21.95
- 120 inches long; 24 inches high; reduced to \$22.95
- 137 inches long; 21 inches high; reduced to \$24.95
- 154 inches long; 18 inches high; reduced to \$26.95

Sale.

Cambric Skirts 98c
Stuffy skirts of fine cambric with the flounce elaborately edged with rows of linen lace insertion and clusters of tucks; also embroidery. Priced for the week.

Skirt Chemise 98c
Of fine lawn with Empire lace insertion, embroidery and ribbon. This garment is the prettiest and most popular priced style. Regularly at \$1.68. Priced for the second week.

\$3.00 Cloaks \$1.98
Long Bedford coat made with a fancy collar; trimmed elegantly made; finished with pearl buttons; worth \$3.00. Priced for the second week.

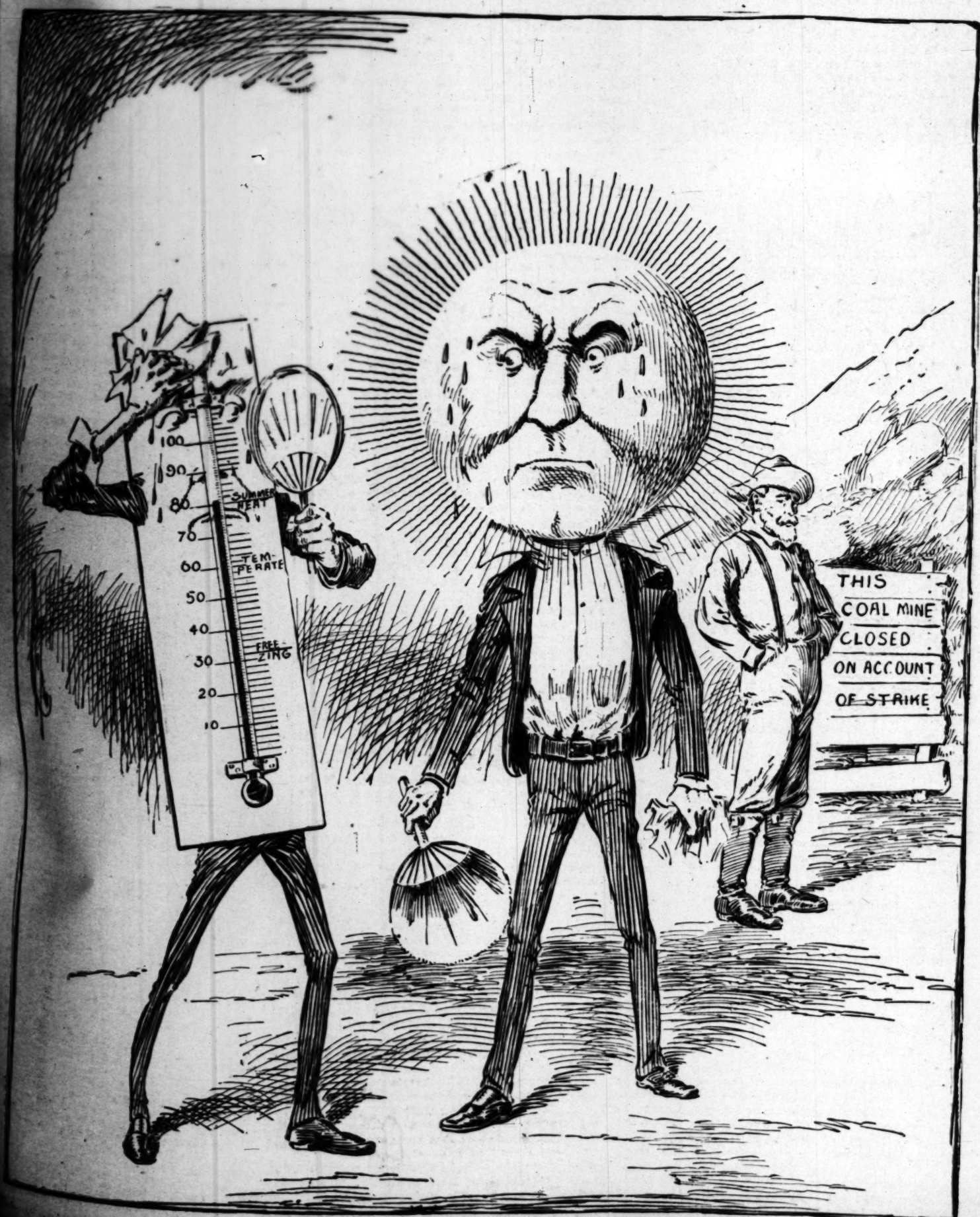
White Ribbons 29c
The most beautiful of White Ribbons. Satin and Gros Grain of fine quality; of beautiful colors; width about 4 inches; sold less than 50c a yard. Embroidered double-faced ribbon and fancy Taffeta ribbons in popular colors. Width 3 to 5 inches. The assortment in regular price. White 29c.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

JUNE 15, 1902.

PRICE PER YEAR...\$2.50
SINGLE COPY...5 CENTS

"A CASE OF WAT 'ELL DO WE CARE."



The Thermometer, to Old Sol: Who wants coal, anyhow, this weather?

headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression
ory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as
in previous seasons we have reserved our silk clearance sale until later, but now we have

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THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE is an es-
tablished success. It is complete in itself, being served
to the public separate from the news sheets, when re-
quired, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the
Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive
reading matter, with numerous original illustrations.
Among the articles are topics possessing a strong Cali-
fornian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; His-
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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers,
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles
Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

VACATION IN CALIFORNIA.
THERE must be some significance attaching to the
fact that two young men of Columbus, O., start-
ing, this spring, for a summer's outing, chose to turn
their faces westward and point upon the side of their
camping wagon, "California or bust." The summer re-
sorts of the Appalachians and the Great Lakes, the
Thousand Islands and the forests of Maine lie behind
them, comparatively close at hand, and the Rockies to
cross before they reach us.

Those who have lived in California for a few years
will be likely to infer a further reason for the journey,
beyond the pleasure of a ride across the country after
the example of the pioneers. We who know California
and know the East realize that, while the Pacific Coast
is a pleasant place in which to be in the winter, it is the
only place to pass the summer in. Everybody hopes
that it will be many years at least before the East will
be visited by so deadly a temperature as that of last
summer; and we are all profoundly sorry for our friends
back there; but none of us who are here can avoid feel-
ing deeply grateful for the fact that our homes are in
Southern California. Even the coolest summer resorts
of the East cannot compare in average comfort of tem-
perature with California.

That is not all. Within the radius of a few miles
we can choose between the exhilarating atmosphere of
the mountains and the salt breezes of the sea, the heal-
ing dryness of the arid plain and the dew-distilling airs
of the fruitful valley. When we go on our summer
vacation, we can pitch our tent in the primeval forest,
a day's journey or more from sight or sound of human
life, near neighbors of the bear and deer and mountain
lion, or we can camp out at the end of a street-car line,
within a half-hour's ride of the center of a city. We
can live in aboriginal simplicity, replenishing our larder
by the use of rod and gun, or we can sit down, at moun-
tain or shore, in dinner dress, to a luxurious table, pro-
vided without our aid or care. And between these two
extremes there is the pleasant mean of tenting at some
camp, lying, perhaps, far back in a wooded cañon, beside
a stream of whose music the woods are full by day and
night, where one may bring what one chooses and buy
what one lacks of utensils or provisions. There is no
fear of storms to disturb the camper, no provision to
be made against rain or hail or destructive wind. In this
part of the State there are cloudless skies all summer
long.

Moreover, the special advantage, beyond that of cli-
mate, which California has over nearly all the other
resorts of summer guests, is the unspoiled, virgin beauty
of its scenery. You may ride for miles along the foot-
hills and look out upon the marvelous grays and browns
and reds of the Sierras and the cactus-covered plains at
their feet, with scarcely a glimpse of a house. The
cañons are full of wild creatures, in fur and feathers,
every thicket is a-thrill with wing, a choir of mocking
birds awakens you with morning hymn, and sings, per-
haps, a love-lit at midnight on your tent roof; blue jays
flit about the kitchen, the civet cat thrusts an inquisitive
nose into your dining-room, numberless squirrels and
mountain rats flit back and forth among the leaves, and
rabbits and quail and other small creatures are glimpsed
at a little distance. The hunter finds an abundance of

game for his gun, and the lover of nature, who had
learned, with Emerson, to name the birds without a
snare; the follower of Ernest Thompson-Seton, armed
with a camera, has here a rich field for his work.

Verily, it is a good thing that the people of the East
do not know all there is to know about California; for
while our State desires more settlers, at the present
time, we who are already here would like to continue
to have something more than mere standing room for
our accommodation; and there would seem little likeli-
hood of this, if the advantages of our mild and storm-
less summers were understood.

Those two young men from Columbus are surely of
the right Ohio material, and know what they are about.

AFAR IN THE DESERT.
A NOTABLE movement for the restoration and
preservation of ancient landmarks of the pre-
American occupation of California furnishes the
subject of a recent editorial of the San Francisco Chroni-
cle. An appeal was therein made for unity of senti-
ment in the preservation of the missions, the old Mexi-
can government buildings and the ancient structures
which are associated with the romance and poetry of
the State. Mention was made of some organizations
which have united in the work for the preservation of
places of historic and archeological interest. Every
loyal citizen of the State should heed the call.

The effort to restore the California of the past is
also being aided by the service of irrigation which dis-
closes not only the fossil treasures of the sand dunes,
but hidden forces of vegetable life and growth. Prof.
Agassiz told long ago of well-authenticated cases where
seed taken from the catacombs bloomed into fresh life,
and Dr. Carpenter asserts from his researches, in an ar-
ticle published in the London Chronicle, that there is
really no limit to the possible duration of latent vitality.

The dulcet imaginations have been roused by the
mighty blow which with one stroke, during the calas-
trophe at Martinique, nature has demolished old theories
concerning the composition of the earth. In the Bar-
badoes Advocate, a newspaper published upon the island,
one learns that the fall of dust fourteen miles from
Soufriere was about twenty-seven tons to the acre. An
analysis made by a local expert, Prof. d'Albuquerque of
Barbadoes, is said, in a preliminary examination, to have
disclosed a different dust in the chemical analysis from
that made after the eruption in May, 1812, by Sir Hum-
phrey Davy. The most matter-of-fact conviction can
never be quite certain of the gifts of Mother Earth,
however earnestly one would know the secrets of the
mountains that repel, the valleys that collect or the
rivers that divide.

The romance of the dust is more and more recognized
in the arid West for its power to show forth the bright-
ness and verdure of an immemorial past, though cov-
ered by sodden gray spaces. In the light of the sum of
organized knowledge the silver atoms are recognized
as dynamic forces of material peace and plenty. The
poetry of the desert is haunting the hearts of men with
something of the spell of the sea:

"We are of one kindred whereso'er we be
Red upon the high road or yellow on the plain,
White against the sea drift that girts the heavy sea,
Thou hast made us brothers, God of wind and rain!
When I bend my head and listen at the ground
I can hear vague voices that I used to know
Stirring in dim places."

Thus sings one of our younger poets in sympathy
with the life-giving power of the sands.

Science has told many engrossing pages of the frag-
ments weathered from rock masses, and shown the
sculptor's marbles and the hints of microscopic life, but
the restoration of sleeping forces in the depths of the
soil is a more significant study. For at first thought the
desert seems not a part of the smiling earth with her
songs and blossoms. Its desolations appear beyond the
beguilements of human companionship. When lo! the
spring shower falls and masses of crimson and gold rise
from the earth and all the silver trails seem to show
the future homes of a sunlit land.

The will power of civilization has felt the thrill of
the desert. Field work is gaining ground in the teach-
ing of physical geography, and notwithstanding the dif-
ficulties of distance and other formidable obstacles, an
observational study of irrigation is winning the most
enlightened thought.

Affinity, gravitation, caloric and electricity are the
servants of the ancient landmarks, and will bring to
light divine phases of the Golden State under the agency
of modern enterprise. Man's house of life has many beau-
tiful chambers, and specimens of initial creative efforts
are too multifarious to escape the persistent intelligence.
Even the cacti, with their enigmatical first cause and
erratic powers of defense, open a vista of speculation
concerning the tides of terrestrial events. The smallest
lichen on the rocks may be the child of the centuries,
and its apparently impressive life one of Nature's
cabalistic manifestations of perpetual motion or of the
stability of the earth. While the physicist speculates
concerning the voice of the desert wind, and the motion
of the clouds, is it not a vaster study with a more mys-
terious response, which is shown in that conservation
of will which has decreed that our government shall
formulate some practical mode of action and become
the providence of the desert? Irrigation has its allies in
spectacles of deteriorating lands which are destined to
become ministering forces in the chain of beneficent
events.

We dimly understand the inspiring power of the sleep-

Cut Price Sale of
Sample Refrigerators

ing dust when on memorial days the nation
its service of remembrance to carry on the
with a deepened sense of obligation. A
of man's resurrection may lie in his power
from the dust of the energizing influences of
humanity.

There are few persons so insensative as to
from a day of close listening to the heart of
out hearing the call of many voices urging
charity and noble justice.

The pilgrim of the desert may help in the
lost trails for his fellow-men, may add grain
the lower creations which have so long
and feared the races of mankind. With the
mercy and the vivifying gift of love the new
may recognize the old landmarks of the

WHO KNOWS?
The hush of calm is on the air,
The winds scarce breathe within the light.
The grasses slumber everywhere,
And lovely roses, red and white,
Shed richest fragrance; lilies sweet
Wall in the pathways of my feet.

The lake uplifts its shining face,
With scarce a ripple on its breast;
Within the sky there is no place
For any cloud; the sunbeams rest,
A soundless sea of golden light,
Filling the spaces infinite.

The soul of fragrance seems to lie
Within the air; the soul of song
Is hidden, too, within the sky,
And ev'ry breeze wafts it along,
O, who can solve the mystery,
Of air-filled deeps of melody?

As the poet sings, "The graves were God's
Temples," and mayhap He walketh still
In their cool, shadowed aisles, while
Her thousand tongues pour forth His praise,
And fills the wide, infinite deeps of sky,
And with His unseen presence thrills the
Telephonic air till every breath in
Those far azure fields is message laden
For all winged things. Who knows, and
Answer?

CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT
England will be fortunate if she finds a
popular a diplomat as Lord Pauncefoot who
sent her interests in Washington.—[Washington
Count Tolstol has written a vigorous letter
demanding a constitution for Russia. Count
evidently does not take his recent death
[Atlanta Journal.]

The transaction of public business is
indefensible in a democratic government,
is also in violation of the charter it is bound
morally wrong.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Those magazine artists who are showing
ward VII in his coronation robes ought to
They have pictured His Majesty as clad in
from a décolleté empire gown en train
[Kansas City Star.]

Dr. Conan Doyle and Michael Davitt have
bad guesses. The former assumed, more
ago, that the Boer war was over, while
just announced, also in book form, that it
continue indefinitely.—[Chicago Inter
The longest days in the year are the
when June is gracious. Life in the open
best worth living, and this is the month in
the choicest experiences of such life as
peer. As James Russell Lowell wrote:
come perfect days.—[New York Tribu
Uncle Sam does not look for prece
color of the flag, when human beings are
and saved. In doing more for the French
the West Indies than France did herself,
again showed the same prompt and gener
that fed the starving of Ireland and giv
lines of Russia and India.—[Saturday
An Illinois man has been found willing
post made vacant by the death of the
who succumbed to the outpourings of
dated St. Pierre. Had there been any
curing an eligible volunteer, we feel
would have come to the rescue as a last
Bee.

The only adequate remedy for lynching
is a just and enlightened public sentiment
now all the necessary machinery of law
The machinery is so perfect, the principle
it is established are so sound that a com
find that the limit of governmental resour
reached.—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Another college student has paid tribute
to the spirit of hazing, which modified
no amount of civilization and higher edu
able to stamp out of our colleges. It
pity that a promising young life must be
a whole family thrown into years of sorrow
as the apologists of this practice deprecate
boys will be boys.—[Baltimore Americ

TRIED IT INVERTED.
An amusing and somewhat curious
cently befell a certain French painter
nameless. He had gone to the Salon,
friend, who was a member of the Com
tion, and who had been instrumental in
acceptance of the painter's work. When
near his picture he exclaimed, "Good
exhibiting my picture the wrong side
the reply, "the committee rejected it
—[Modern Society.]

Small Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week - Mr. Ralph St

June 15, 1902]

Electric

TRANSIT IN ENGLAND
THE STREET-RAILROAD ENTERPRISE
UNITED KINGDOM

From Our Own Correspondent

HAVE spent some time this week
electric possibilities of this tight
already written of London and
Americans expect to make in carryi
one part of it to another. I have de
million rides taken every year, two
schemes are under way to change th
The same conditions prevail thro
Kingdom. Most of the large cities
ical facilities, and there are a scor
fifty thousand and upward which h
roads whatever. Many of the large
port distance of one another and a
be built connecting them. It is saf
as large as that of our steel tra
advantage if concessions could be
terms and with the same ease as in
Big Towns of Great Britain.

This country is full of big towns
electric roads. It has scores of c
which we hardly know, and the size
is a constant surprise to me. Take
for instance. It is more than tw
Greater New York, and it grows like
Glasgow is half as big as Chicago,
than Baltimore and Birmingham in
Boston. Leeds has more people th

CATCH POINT
435, YARD

Entrance to London

In the New

[June 15, 1902]

June 15, 1902.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

3

Electricity in Great Britain. By F. G. Carpenter.

TRANSIT IN ENGLAND.

THE STREET-RAILROAD ENTERPRISES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I HAVE spent some time this week looking into the electric possibilities of this tight little island. I have already written of London and the fortunes that Americans expect to make in carrying the people from one part of it to another. I have described how, of the million rides taken every year, two-thirds are on vehicles or tram cars hauled by horses, and how numerous schemes are under way to change this to electricity.

The same conditions prevail throughout the United Kingdom. Most of the large cities lack adequate electrical facilities, and there are a score or more towns of fifty thousand and upward which have no electric railroads whatever. Many of the large cities are within a short distance of one another and profitable roads can be built connecting them. It is safe to say that a capital as large as that of our steel trust could be used to advantage if concessions could be gotten on the same terms and with the same ease as in the United States.

Big Towns of Great Britain.

This country is full of big towns which should have electric roads. It has scores of cities, the names of which we hardly know, and the size of the bigger cities is a constant surprise to me. Take the Greater London, for instance. It is more than twice as big as the Greater New York, and it grows like weeds in the spring. Glasgow is half as big as Chicago, Manchester is bigger than Baltimore and Birmingham is nearly as large as Boston. Leeds has more people than Cleveland, and

Sheffield, Belfast and Buffalo are almost neck and neck. Edinburgh, Scotland, and Bristol, England, and Cincinnati are in the same class, while Dublin has only a few thousand less than Pittsburgh. Have you ever heard of Westham? It is as big as Washington. Hull ranks close to Milwaukee, Bradford is about the size of New Orleans and Nottingham is as large as Newark. N. J. Salford, Leicester and Newcastle-on-Tyne each has over 200,000, hugging Minneapolis; and Portsmouth and Bolton are each larger than Kansas City.

Here are some towns whose size is not appreciated in the United States: Birkenhead has 110,000; Blackburn, 127,000; Brighton, 123,000; Croyden, 133,000, and Derby 105,000 people; Gateshead has 109,000, Halifax 104,000, Norwich 111,000, Oldham 137,000 and Plymouth 107,000; Preston has 112,000; Rhondda 113,000, Sunderland 146,000, Southampton 104,000, Tottenham 102,000 and Willemsden 104,000. I could give four times as many other towns which range between 50,000 and 100,000, and the names of most of them would be as unknown as any of the above. These islands have changed of late years to lands of city dwellers rather than country dwellers. Seventy-seven per cent. of all the British live in towns, while 24 per cent. are housed in municipalities of over a quarter of a million population each.

Cities that do Their Own Business.

One of the chief troubles in getting concessions for railroads and other public works is that the towns like to do their own business. They want to operate the railroads, telephones and electric lights themselves, and furnish transportation and lights at the lowest possible rates to their people.

The London County Council made a profit of about \$350,000 last year off of its tramways and gave the lowest rates ever known. It is estimated that the different

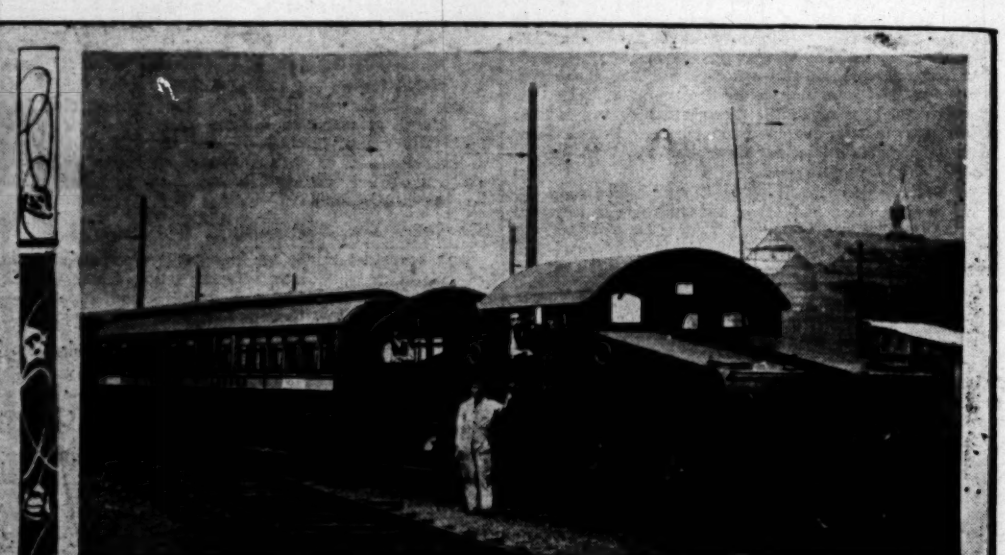
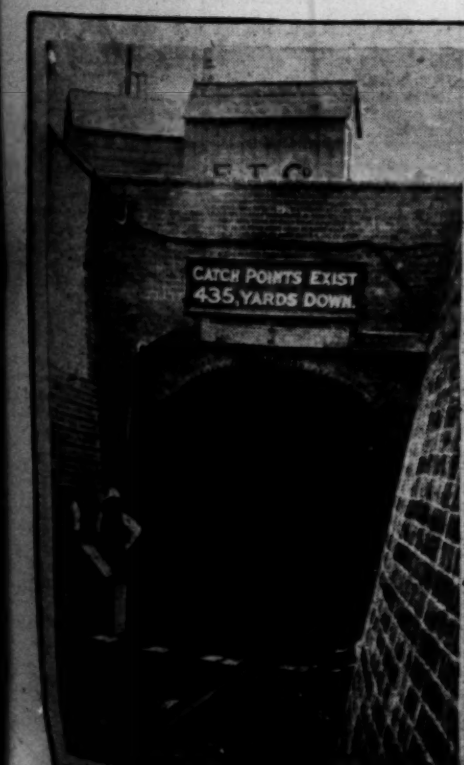
cities which handled such things last year saved over \$20,000,000, and that they have reduced their tax rates at least 10 per cent. by so doing. Leeds runs its own tramways, and its profits last year were over \$100,000. Manchester controls its gas works, electric lights and markets and makes money off of all of them. The same is true of Nottingham and Bolton, the two towns making a profit of something like a half million dollars a year and giving a good service and a low rate for gas, electric lights, street cars and markets.

Hundreds of Millions Invested by Cities.

At present the money invested in municipal undertakings amounts to more than \$400,000,000, and the average annual income of these is more than \$40,000,000, while, as I have said, the profits approximate \$20,000,000 annually. The towns are adding to their holdings from month to month. Glasgow has now municipal farms and Colchester owns oyster fisheries. There are cities which own mineral springs, Harrogate, for instance, making \$75,000 a year out of its baths. Chester has a race course, while Hull has a municipal crematory. Sheffield, Liverpool, Bournemouth, Leicester and Glasgow are putting up crematories for the benefit of their citizens, and a number of cities are discussing the buying of coal mines and furnishing their people coal at cost. This question arose on account of the high price of coal, and it has only abated on account of its fall. The municipal telephones are considerably cheaper than ours. Glasgow has a system which was opened last August, and which already covers about 150 square miles. The charges are about \$27 a year for an unlimited number of calls, or \$17.50 per year and 2 cents for each call made.

Big Electrical Companies.

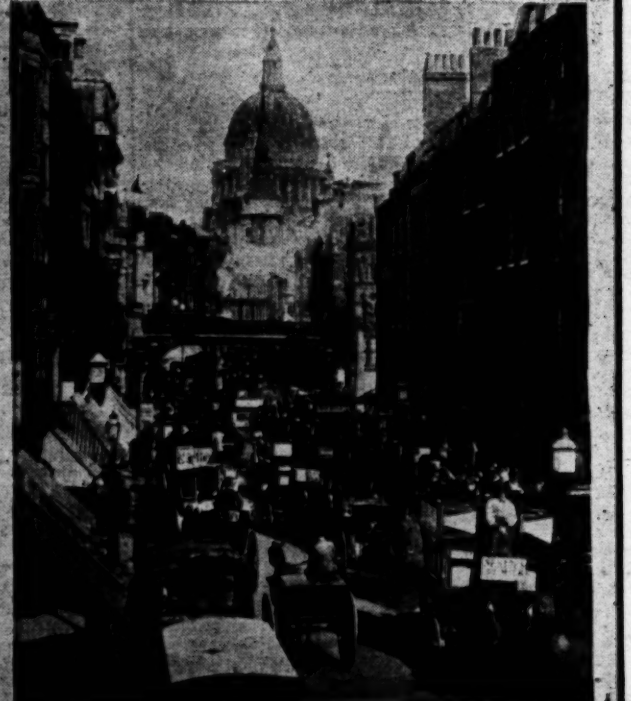
A profitable business is likely to spring up in the



Engine and Car of Electric Central London Railway



Entrance to London's Great Underground Railway



The New Electric Shops at Rugby The Old Bus is still the favorite

WHO KNOWS?

alm is on the air. Scarce breathe within the light, lumber everywhere, comes, red and white, fragrance; lilies sweet always of my feet.

its shining face, ripple on its breast; there is no place; the sunbeams rest, of golden light, infinite.

ance seems to lie; the soul of song within the sky, waits it along, the mystery, of melody?

"The graves were God's in mayhap He walketh still shadowed aisles, while Nature's tongue pours forth His praise, infinite deeps of skies, unseen presence thrills the will every breath in fields is message laden things. Who knows, and who did

ELIZA A. ORE

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

fortunate if she finds as skillful as Lord Pauncefoot was in Washington. [Washington has written a vigorous letter to the constitution for Russia. Count take his recent death seriously.

of public business in secret, democratic government, and the of the charter it is both legal and Pittsburgh Dispatch.

artists who are showing the coronation robes ought to get His Majesty as clad in every empire gown en train to a

and Michael Davitt have been former assumed, more than a war was over, while the latter in book form, that it is going

in the year are the most in us. Life in the open air is the of such life—a month small Lowell wrote: "Then, I

—[New York Tribune, look for precedents to human beings are to be more for the French than France did herself, this

ame prompt and generous of Ireland and mitigation India. [Saturday Evening has been found willing to the death of the American the outpourings of Pelt had there been any difficulty, we feel sure the rescue as a last resort.

the remedy for lynching, the public sentiment, machinery of law and perfect, the principles so sound that a comm

of governmental resources Record-Herald. ndent has paid tribute

at, which modified form of and higher education of our colleges. It seems

young life must be out into years of sorrow and this practice deprecating Baltimore American.

AND IT INVERTED. somewhat curious in French painter, who to the Salon, accom

member of the Commission even instrumental in the work. When the claimed, "Good gracious, the wrong side up!" the rejected it the other

headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression
ory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as
in previous seasons we have reserved our silk clearance sale until later, but we have

Cut Price Sale of
Sample Refrigerators

A Great
Small Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph St.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 15, 1902.]

4

building and furnishing of electrical machinery for these towns of Great Britain. Whether the railroads and other electrical works are put in by private parties or by the electric the demand for the machinery is the same, and much American capital is already invested to supply this. There is a British Westinghouse Company here which has a large capital, and which has its agents scattered on every part of the United Kingdom. It is the American Westinghouse Company with American and British directors and with American and British capital.

It owns a big office building just off the Strand in the very heart of business London, and it is putting up an enormous electrical plant near Manchester.

The General Electric Company of New York is largely interested in the British Thomson-Houston Electric Company (Limited), and is working with it. Its offices in London are on Cannon street, not far from St. Paul's Cathedral, and it has its agents everywhere. It is erecting a great factory at Rugby, which will cost something like a million dollars. The building is already completed, and within a short time will have 1500 men working in it.

American Shops at Rugby.

I had a chat with Howard C. Levis, the managing director of the British Thomson-Houston Company. He is well known in connection with the General Electric Company of New York, by whom he has been employed for years. He was very particular to say that the British Thomson-Houston Company is a British concern, although a large part of the stock is held by the General Electric Company of New York. It has a capital in debentures and shares of about £1,000,000 or \$5,000,000, and the stock is held not only in the United States and Great Britain, but also in France and Germany, although the operations are confined to Great Britain and Ireland.

The chairman of the board is a member of Parliament, W. A. McArthur. The company has been paying dividends for years and as far as I can learn is in excellent condition.

Mr. Levis tells me that the field for the sale of electrical machinery in Great Britain is large and constantly growing. His company is not trying to introduce American machinery nor to crowd in American goods to the exclusion of English. Its aim is to find out what the people want and give it to them as they want it. In the new Rugby factory the most of the machinery will be American, as the Americans are further advanced along such lines than any other people, but the output will be made by British labor and in this way the sensitiveness here as to the American invasion will be catered to. Indeed, the company is using British labor as far as possible and so far no trouble has been experienced with the workmen.

The British Thomson-Houston Company has some interest in tram lines and other undertakings in different parts of the United Kingdom, but its chief business will be to make and sell electrical machinery and supplies. It is a manufacturer and seller rather than an operator of concessions.

Concessions Hard to Get.

There is one thing I want to emphasize as to the electrical field here. This is that it is entirely different from that of the United States. Americans are coming to England with the idea that they can get concessions for nothing, and penniless promoters land expecting to go back on the next month's steamer with valuable charters in their breeches pockets. There is no chance whatever for such men. It costs from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and upward to test any sort of a street railroad concession. You have to pay that much before you can know whether the concession will be granted. It takes months and months to learn, and at the close there is a fair possibility that the undertaking is one not worth carrying. Both promoters and contractors have all sorts of difficulties which are unknown in the United States. Special acts or concessions are awarded except by special act of Parliament, and that only after a costly and thorough investigation undertaken at the expense of the promoter.

A Talk With a London Lawyer.

I had a chat yesterday with A. R. Monks, the solicitor of the British Thomson-Houston Company, on this subject. He explained to me the methods of procedure necessary to acquire a street car concession, giving the different steps that are absolutely necessary before such a concession can be granted. We took up one car line which had been recently built and looked over the papers. They embraced detailed maps and plans made by civil engineers of high reputation, showing every inch of grade, every street corner and every detail of the line of the road. There was a great deal of printed matter necessary to present the matter to Parliament, and the special act which had to be made before the work could be begun covers forty-eight foolscap pages and embraces all the details of the construction of the road and its operation, including regulations as to the dividends on the shares and the fares for the laboring classes as well as to Sundays and holidays.

Said Mr. Monks:

"In securing an electrical railroad concession in England, you must first take your civil engineers and go over the route and make out plans showing that the road will be built according to law. The gradients have to be of a certain measure and the streets wide enough to allow a space of nine feet on each side of the track. If they are not so wide you will have to tear down buildings and widen them, and, of course, build new buildings and pay the damages necessary to put the property in the same condition as before you began to work. In constructing the Chatham railroad it cost the British Thomson-Houston Company \$60,000 for widening a street. Maps showing all this must all be laid before the commissioners of Parliament. The plans must be gotten out by civil engineers and every detail filed with the commissioners."

"After all this is done notices must be served upon the land owners and the local and railroad authorities, and upon all parties who may be affected by the road,

and they all have the right to oppose the granting of the concession.

"When the matter comes up before the commissioners it is necessary to have good counsel to present it, and this is expensive. At the same time a deposit of 4 per cent. of the estimated cost of the undertaking has to be made as a surety that damages to public and private property will be repaid if the undertaking is not carried out. This amount is released when the road is completed, but if abandoned so much of it as is necessary to indemnify damages and losses is forfeited. Quite a lot of printing and advertising has to be done, and the result is, as I have said, that the cost is from £5000 to £10,000 before you really know whether you have anything or not.

Low Fares for Workmen.

"Take, for instance, this Hamilton tramway, which was recently built in a small city near Glasgow. The act of Parliament granting it lies before me. It has all sorts of provisions as to fares. It provides that from 5 until 9 o'clock every morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the company shall run cars for artisans, mechanics, daily laborers and clerks at fares not exceeding one halfpenny, or one cent, per mile. It requires that no baggage shall be taken into the cars that cannot be carried in the hands, and also that the company shall not use the line as a freight line, although it may carry parcels up to twenty-eight pounds. The rate for such parcels is fixed at 6 cents up to seven pounds, 10 cents to fourteen pounds and 14 cents to twenty-eight pounds.

"There is a provision that whenever the profits of the road exceed 4 per cent on the capital certain amounts shall be paid to the municipality and district through which the road runs corresponding with the increase of the earnings, and also a provision that after twenty-five years, and at periods of seven years thereafter, the company shall sell the road to the locality at a fair market value if the municipality wishes to buy it.

How Roads are Equipped.

"Another important matter is that of construction and equipment. The plans for these have to be presented to the London Board of Trade and the rails and equipment must correspond with its ideas of what is necessary. On this Hamilton railroad to which I have referred the company had adopted a rail similar to the Glasgow rail. It is an excellent rail, but the Board of Trade objected to it, and it was only because the road went into Glasgow and connected with the road there having the same rail that it permitted it."

Nearly all the cars used in England are double deckers. Those of suburban London have twenty-two seats inside and twenty-four above, and there is a difference on some roads as to the inside and outside fares. Some of the roads are trolleys and some run by a third rail like the underground.

John Bull Versus Uncle Sam.

I am surprised at the backwardness of street-railroad building in Great Britain. During a tour which I made through Ireland in 1886 I took a trip over the first electric railroad in the United Kingdom. This was one eight miles long running from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway. It was opened in 1883 at a time when there were many electric railroads in the United States. The Portrush track has a narrow gauge of three feet and its electric current is applied by the third-rail system with shoe collector.

At present many of the towns outside London are far better equipped as to rapid transit than London itself, but nearly all of them leave much to be desired. There are now in the United Kingdom less than 4000 miles of street railways, and of these only half are worked by electricity. In the United States there are over 18,000 miles of electric roads alone, or nine times as many as Great Britain and Ireland.

We have less than 1500 miles of horse railways and more than 20,000 miles of street railroad tracks. Our capitalization of street railroads is ten times as large as that of the street railroads of Great Britain, and we have about ten times as many cars.

The English are, however, rapidly awakening to their need of rapid transit, and from now on electric roads will be built in all parts of the empire. It is estimated that a thousand miles of such roads could be put in every year, and within the next decade at least the United Kingdom will have a network of such tracks. The towns are so large and so close together that electricity rather than steam is bound to be the motive power of the future. The American electric works which under British names are already in operation will have more than they can do to supply their share of the machinery, and such concessions as are granted under favorable terms will probably pay good dividends. In the far future, however, it is probable that nearly every town will control its own railroads.

London, May 31.

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OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

The young man looked proudly at the sweet-faced girl beside him.

"Dearest," he said, "I would urge you to marry me at once, but for one horrible doubt."

"A doubt, Edgar? Why, what can it be?"

"I will tell you, my love. You know what my salary is. You know just what our expectations are. With care we could get along nicely."

"Yes, Edgar."

"We could get along nicely if I could be convinced of one thing."

"What is that, Edgar?"

"Do you can you—will you try to get along without beef?"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

SCIENTIFIC FACT.

Doctor: Speaking of your trouble with your husband, do you know that it is a scientific fact that meat causes bad temper?

Mrs. De Jarr: Oh, yes, I have noticed it always does, and especially when it's burnt.—[New York Weekly.]

BIACNABATO.

A PART OF OUR NEW POSSIBLE
NEVER EXPLORED BY SPAIN

By a Special Contributor.

IMMEDIATELY east of Biacnabato, in the province of Bulacan, lies a mountain country, the name of which is probably unexcelled on the globe. Spaniards never penetrated this region. Biacnabato, otherwise known as the "Hole in the Wall," because of the frowning peaks that surround it on three sides, and there, Aguinaldo outfought the general and almost annihilated his army. The region, however, has crossed the range to the east and traversed the obscure trails. As one leaves the valley, the bananas, mango and coconut grow in a dense undergrowth, impenetrable to narrow trails, while giant mahogany trees, with creepers to the topmost branches, almost shut out the light in places. Ferns of wondrous growth in the shade, and a species of cactus, with thorns, in contact with which even the blackest of animals would shrink, are everywhere. Fantastically-shaped peaks, abrupt and precipitous, on all sides, and sites of observation against the intruder. The adjacent valley towns, when they have been "loco Americano" was preparing to explore the unknown region, were more convinced that he was "loco" indeed. The ground is a mold formed by the deposits of ages. Great trees that crumble at a touch into softness strewn everywhere.

These mountains exhibit no regularity of form like our Sierras, with their cañons radiating locally from the great central range, but like those of South Africa, seem to be jumbled together in confusion. The rivers flow between precipitous and in some places disappear altogether in the channels. Everywhere a prodigality of nature, unknown in more northern latitudes. One of the peculiarities of the great life. A stray flock of screaming parrots, a pair of pigeons, a wild hog rushing across the trail, or monkeys, were all that could be seen. Deer and large numbers were to be found at the waterholes, the deer kept out of sight. However, in this region may be in vertebrate life, it is only for it in its plethora of insects. Ants, from sizes to monsters over an inch in length, are everywhere in countless millions, and were the lucky individual who runs about of them. The tree trunks are the home of enormous numbers of ants, a ceaseless warfare is carried on, but the ants are invariably with the ants, who carry their away piecemeal, after he has succumbed to the ants' bites of his tormentors on the underside of which is unprotected by a horny shell. As the buzzing proclaims the existence, if it were not manifest in more disconcerting ways, of what is in every conceivable shape and color they are in some places almost render life unbearable. In deeper and more remote recesses of these mountains where great trees and parasitic growths form a solid roof, even at midday a semi-twilight prevails, the moisture drops from the trees almost like rain, the ground is like velvet, dark and yielding, and most to saturation. A small leech, which is a habit of these damp places, and inserts its legs and shoes and gorges itself with blood, resembles a small pencil.

After coming off guard, one morning, feeling sickened in my feet I took off shoes and socks and picked off at least a dozen of these creatures, destined to the burning point. I felt quite better days afterward. The streams are the best of the larger than the little land leech.

When the battalion camped one afternoon, and weary climb, by the side of a beautiful stream as crystal, running over slaty rocks, few could be tempted to bathe; but the stay in the water was as the leeches showed their appreciation of the blood in a very pronounced manner. As one goes higher up to the main range, the character of the changes. Evidence of volcanic action, however pronounced. Extinct craters are traced by the streams of lava which can be traced by the vegetation they support, offer mute evidence of volcanic activity. The mahogany trees and other forest life lower altitude have all disappeared, the forest the insect life less abundant, and the parrots and keys stretching from Manila to Dagupan are all its splendor, and at sunrise on the mountain a magnificent sight, as the mist slowly rolls away, the windings of the Rio Grande, and among the banana and coconut groves, and the of the plain.

To the Filipinos of the valley this mountain is practically a terra incognita, and will be so; it is the abode of evil spirits to him, and are of a different and probably more remote, although in a three weeks' incessant warfare, countered only one small group. They were in breech cloths and armed with spears. It was impossible, except by signs, and their journey on the great American pack mule was restricted along, while the sight of 300 men completely dumfounded them, and they were allowed to depart in peace. These savages were built in the trees, twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground, and subsist on lizards, ants and other insects, ground up and pressed into a sort of paste, fierce tribe known as Alsades, or head hunters, their habit of putting the heads of their enemies on poles round their dwellings, and seen, although doubtless many of them march through their territory. Periodically the people make raids through the valley, and cross their path, and then retreating to the most inaccessible mountain homes. Under such a regime it will be interesting to watch the civilization of these people; nomadic by habit, in disposition. The object of our search for mountains was Gen. Isidoro, but we found him, and returned to San Isidro, under Gen. Amand.

JOHN A.

June 15, 1902.]

LONDON PREPARATION

MEANS TO GET ALL THE
OUT OF EDWARD'S CORONATION

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, May 9.—The cablegrams from this town just now may make one's heart sick. But really except for a public across Green Park, from Westminster Abbey at 10:30 a.m. to gain some two and a half hours later, except also for some booming of the King's crown is put on—there was in London on the great day of the coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

That night things may be expected to be, and we shall doubtless discover "to maffick" has come into the day, or whether occasion for it died wild burst of joy at the relief of Lady's settled down into dull apathy of the war in South Africa. "Any attempt to break loose on coronation everyone with confetti and to tickle with peacock feathers, but the proportion of the extra million and are to be packed into London on that they hadn't had their money's worth of actual coronation day.

The Seven-mile "Royal Progress."

It is to relieve any such feeling Queen are going to make a "progress" through the city on the day after tomorrow, that is what the world's "a-waiting" King and Queen will wear their coronate, and will travel in what is perhaps a coach now in actual use any heralds and titled supporters and trappings of the globe will help to make this brilliant an affair as the procession of the Queen's Jubilee.

It is a lucky thing for the King, for the Queen, that the royal progress be made in the same gilded chariot from the palace to the Abbey. The is to be made in a coach of more springs that will not cause the unthink they are crossing the English street. The long, slow journey will, for delicate, sensitive Queen would have been a physical impossibility in the vehicle to be used in the day before, as she has a tendency to the Lord Mayor's Leave.

Perhaps the most interesting point on the imaginary line at the lower marking the boundaries of the province of the metropolis which is the heart of London, and which has London all to itself. Even Edward Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and all the rest of it, may without the Lord Mayor's consent.

As the route of the progress lies city, a herald in wonderful raiment the King to the boundary line at a quaint ceremony—"Who-Goes-That" of trumpets, and all that sort of ask the Lord Mayor, who will be the city's right, if the King may be It is reasonably safe to say that it is something that seems never to anybody.

Wherever there is an open space of streets, which will be traversed by frontages where building operation along the sides of the public square and government buildings that stand walk—are signs of whole forests stretching up scaffolding. There is a mile for the exclusive use of peers, northern side of Trafalgar Square, Hill, past which the King will drive, in the Palace, a stand which, it is ever built, is being constructed.

But perhaps the most remarkable of seats being built around the two stand in the middle of the Strand, Clement Danes'. Both of them are being utilized by the stand builders.

The widening of the Strand has commanded a splendid view of the city, which is now being enclosed with a "decker" stand capable of holding some 10,000 people. The topmost tier of seats will be the base of the spires, so that the churches with the exception of the dome.

The Carpenters and the Abbey.

As for Westminster Abbey itself, plenty work that is being done, that makes folk who love the old mance shudder and gnash their teeth at the western entrance and the approach of a mass of scaffolding work of laborers is at work on the tower which the King and Queen will roll

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, May 2.—The cablegrams sent out from this town just now may make you think that the affair in Westminster Abbey on June 26 is what all the world and his wife have been hurrying into London for to see. But really except for a half-mile royal jaunt in public across Green Park, from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey at 10:30 a.m., and then home again some two and a half hours later, tired and hot and hungry—except also for some booming of cannon when the King's crown is put on—there will not be much doing in London on the great day outside of the wholly private ceremony in the Abbey.

That night things may be expected to warm up a little, and we shall doubtless discover whether the new verb "to snuff" has come into the English language to stay, or whether occasion for it died out when the first wild burst of joy at the relief of Ladysmith and of Mafeking settled down into dull apathy toward the progress of the war in South Africa. 'Arny and 'Arriet should be expected to break loose on coronation night, to deluge everyone with confetti and to tickle each other's faces with poppet fathers, but the chances are that a large proportion of the extra million and a half or two who are to be packed into London on that night will feel as if they hadn't had their money's worth at the end of the actual coronation day.

The Seven-mile "Royal Progress."

It is to relieve any such feeling that the King and Queen are going to make a "progress" of seven miles through the city on the day after the coronation—and that is what the world's "a-waiting for to see." The King and Queen will wear their crowns and robes of state, and will travel in what is perhaps the most gorgeous coach now in actual use anywhere in the world. Horrible and titled supporters and troops from all quarters of the globe will help to make the "Royal Progress" as brilliant an affair as the procession at the time of the late Queen's Jubilee.

It is a lucky thing for the King, and more especially for the Queen, that the royal progress does not have to be made in the same gilded chariot that will take them from the palace to the Abbey. The journey of June 27 is to be made in a coach of more recent vintage, with springs that will not cause the unhappy occupants to think they are crossing the English channel on a bad day. The long, slow journey will be hard enough, at least, for delicate, sensitive Queen Alexandra, and it would have been a physical impossibility for her to make it in the vehicle to be used in the short procession of the day before, as she has a tendency to sea sickness.

By the Lord Mayor's Leave.

Perhaps the most interesting point in the journey will be the imaginary line at the lower end of the Strand, marking the boundaries of the proud little patch in the heart of the metropolis which is entitled to call itself the City of London, and which has the Lord Mayor of London all to itself. Even Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and all the rest of it, may not enter the city without the Lord Mayor's consent.

as the route of the progress lies partly through the city, a herald in wonderful raiment will ride ahead of the King to the boundary line at Temple Bar and after a quaint ceremony—"Who-Goes-There?" business, blowing of trumpets, and all that sort of thing—will politely ask the Lord Mayor, who will be in waiting to guard the city's right, if the King may please enter the city. It is reasonably safe to say that the Lord Mayor will graciously consent. Just what would happen if he didn't is something that seems never to have surged itself to surface.

Whereas there is an open space along the seven miles of street, which will be traversed by the procession, on the terrace where building operations are in progress, along the sides of the public squares, in front of hotels and government buildings that stand back from the sidewalk—on slopes of whole forests stripped and brought to London. Every clasp along the line of march is putting up obstacles. There is a mammoth timber terrace for the exclusive use of peers, a building on the northern side of Trafalgar Square, while in Constitution Hill, past which the King will drive from and to Buckingham Palace, a stand which, it is said, is the largest ever built, is being constructed.

of some being built around the two old churches that stand in the middle of the Strand, St. Mary's and St. Clement's Church. Both of them are picturesque and venerable buildings, but that has not prevented them from being utilized by the stand builders.

the clearing of the Strand has cleared out the build-
ings that used to surround the churches so that they
now are being enclosed with a mass of scaffolding
which is intended to result in an immense "three-
decker" stand capable of holding several thousand peo-
ple of the apse, so that the entire bodies of the
churches with the exception of their roofs will be hid-
den.

As for Westminster Abbey itself, the amount of carpentry work that is being done around it is a thing that makes folk who love the old church for its romance shudder and gnash their teeth. To begin with, the western entrance and the approach thereto are disfigured by a mass of scaffolding where a strong force of labourers is at work on the temporary building in which the King and Queen will robe before their coronation.

nation. And, as if this were not enough, operations are just beginning on the side of the Abbey, where an immense stand, to run along the whole length of the building, will be placed.

So the timber men and the building contractors of London are rubbing their hands and chortling as orders come piling in and every laborer who can handle a hammer and saw has more work than he can attend to. Prices in both trades have gone up to an amazing figure and they are almost certain to go higher yet as the demand for timber and workmen grows keener. Pounds upon pounds, too, are falling into the coffers of the people who manufacture street decorations; and the gorgeous ornamentation of the London streets through which the royal procession is to pass will be one of the sights of the day.

Every London borough which the coronation route crosses is arranging for decorations to cost thousands and British and continental firms are working overtime to furnish all sorts of ornaments. In the royal borough of Westminster, the decorations are to be unusually striking. Six miles of the coronation route lie in this borough and the streets composing it will be lined with Venetian masts swathed in red cloth and decorated with golden crowns, with garlands and with parti-colored streamers.

Imitation Marble Decorations

The finest scene of all, however, will be just in front of the western entrance to the Abbey, where a whole forest of imitation marble pillars will be raised. Each one will bear the golden figure of a saint, while, in about the center of the column a crown and shield, emblazoned with the Royal Arms will be hung. From below these, graceful garlands will stretch from one column to another. Besides these there will be at least four triumphal arches, also in imitation marble, and also bearing the Royal Arms, besides being decorated with rich gilt. From the curves formed by the arches, loops of prairie grass, ornamented with different colored balls will hang.

Though the business that will be done in seats on the grand stands on Coronation Day promises to be startling, there will be even a brisker trade in seats in windows. Even now, it is hard to find a shop, or office building, of any sort which is not advertising "windows to view the coronation processions." Almost all of these windows have been bought up by the rich syndicates—most of the stands also are being built by syndicates—who are planning to charge whopping prices for them. Some one has estimated that these windows will accommodate about 200,000 spectators, that the grand stands will probably seat 100,000, while 70,000 more will find places in the show windows of shops, almost every one of which along the route will contain a tier of seats. Added together, these figures give a total of 370,000 people who will be seated in one or another along the coronation route. Present indications are that the humblest of those seats will sell for two guineas, or \$10 apiece.

To attempt to say what the more desirable will bring would be rather a rash prophecy; but if you calculate that each one of the 376,000 spectators pays \$10 for his seat, you have \$3,760,000 changing hands.

To keep the crowd back, the line of march will be hedged with troops and policemen. The soldiers will come from India, from the colonies; some of them will be volunteers or Imperial yeoman, and there will be \$3,000 of them in all. So you can imagine the scene—the pavements, from the shop fronts to the curbs, black with people, pressed back by the "thin, red line" of troops, the windows of every story white with faces, thousands looking on from endless stands, and other thousands peering down from the roofs. It is expected that the London streets through which the procession is to move will be impassable at eight in the morning.

to move whose impassable as expected. Energetic Americans who are to London with the intention of seeing King Edward's Royal Progress undoubtedly will see it, in spite of high prices, crowds and the unfamiliarity of their surroundings. But even should they miss it—as so many missed the Queen's funeral—they at least will have the rare opportunity of seeing the biggest city in the world giving itself up to frolicking in a way that probably it has never done in all the long years of its history. Even the merry-making of the Diamond Jubilee time promises to be surpassed.

A Good Time for Everyone.

It will be rather an interesting thing to see just how stiff old London goes about disporting itself. Continental cities, like Paris and Vienna, go in for that sort of thing at regular intervals, and do it well because they are accustomed to doing it, and also because "letting yourself go" comes more naturally to the Latin than it does to the Anglo-Saxon temperament. All the same, you never can tell. London's "Mafeking night" orgy couldn't have been beaten for sheer spontaneity in Nice itself, which seems to indicate that the coronation "rejoicing" may not be as leaden as one might suppose.

The idea seems to be to give every one in London a chance to have a good time on Coronation Day, and the various arrangements that are being made to that end

various arrangements. There is nothing at all to do with the procession through the streets. Every London borough is collecting a fund toward organizing some sort of fête within its precincts. Public squares without number will be given up to entertainments for the children as well as for the older people, where bands will play and comedians perform; Punch and Judy shows innumerable will be on view. There will be great dinners for children and poor folk in other parts, as well as sports of all kinds. The hands of the clock are to be pushed back, too, and the River Thames utilized for merry-making, just as it used to be in the time of good Queen Bess. There will be great water fêtes at Chelsea and Battersea, with long processions formed of ornamental barges. The picturesque old city of Richmond, seldom missed by visiting Americans in any event, will be especially worth a visit at coronation time, for there is to be a Venetian fête on the water front which, at night, will be illuminated with fireworks for a couple of miles.

Another reminder of old times is the plan to light up

Great Britain from end to end on coronation night with immense bonfires. There is an official bonfire committee which is planning to have a fire of really great size on every hilltop throughout the land. The funds for building these fires are being raised in the different localities and they are all to be lighted at exactly 10 o'clock on the night of June 26, when there also will be displays of colored fires and of rockets, on a grand scale. Most of the fires are to be made of peat and will burn brightly for over four hours, so that to anyone on a vessel off the English coast on that night, it will look as if the fighting men of the country were being warned against the coming of another Spanish Armada.

Odd London Insurance Customs.

There is a custom that seems much more common in England than it is in America, and which is playing a decidedly prominent part in the arrangements for the coronation festivities—that of insuring against every possible chance of financial loss. Of course, the speculators who are building all the immense grand stands and who have bought up most of the available windows, the proprietors of coronation shows who have arranged special programmes, and the managers of hotels and restaurants who have doubled or trebled their facilities in the expectation of immense crowds, all stand to lose disastrously in case of anything happening to prevent, or even postpone the great ceremony. Therefore, most of them are insuring against such an event just as they would against death, physical injury or fire.

The King's life has been insured probably some thousands of times during the last two months, in cases for amounts as high as \$100,000. The life of the German Emperor—whose death, of course, would lead to the coronation being postponed—is being insured almost as extensively. The lives of other continental rulers are being insured by London tradesmen who make a specialty of catering to visitors from their respective countries and who probably would not come in large numbers in case of serious mishap to their ruler. Some entertainment purveyors have insured—at heavy premiums, of course—against not making as big a profit as they hope out of the ventures. Risks have been taken even on the possibility of the rain spoiling business. To decide on the rates for this insurance the companies drew up a funny little table of rain statistics and calculated their chances of having to pay by studying the June weather for the last hundred years and averaging up.

FISHING AT OLD BEACH

Old Beach, as everybody here knows, is a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad in one of the most forlorn sections of the desert, getting its name from the fact that it is located on the beach of the arm of the sea which once covered what is now the Colorado Desert. The only signs of civilization there are the two streaks of steel and a box-car equipped as a depot, and the only water there is that which has been hauled in for domestic purposes.

But these facts have not world-wide circulation, and a young man in the employ of the railroad near Los Angeles was overjoyed the other day when he received a dispatch saying:

"Take train ten for Old Beach."

He rejoiced because he was a lover of fishing and conjured up visions of the sport he was to have "down by the sad sea waves," for he did not know how sad they really were. *

After spending all the money he had for fishing tackle and being equipped for anything that might come by his hooks, he took train ten for Old Beach.

And when the drivers of freight teams from Imperial saw the box car depot festooned with an assortment of beautiful fishing tackle they were unkind enough to jolly the agent, whose heart was already at the breaking point.

But if the young man could have no real fishing, he could at least have imitation sport, and he got in the habit of baiting his hooks and letting his legs dangle from the car door during long moonlight evenings while he fished in the ghost of the sea for the spirits of the long-departed.

There was nothing bolsterous nor cruel about this sport.

But there came a time when the fisherman was amazed. He got a bite, and, jerking up his hook, he found that he had landed a lizard, a pretty little creature that wriggled about in the air for all the world like a fish.

Now that was a triumph, and he left the lizard hanging to show to the men who had made fun of him for expecting to catch fish at Old Beach.

But that was not the end of his fishing, for when he awoke in the morning he was surprised to find that a hawk had swallowed the lizard and had taken its place on the hook.

The fisherman was obliged to make a trip to Flowing-well, being away about three hours, and during that time, a coyote had devoured the hawk, and was now safely attached to the car, where it will remain as bait for the next catch, whatever it may prove to be.—[Imperial Press.

JENNY LIND'S GRANDDAUGHTER

It would seem that the mantle of the illustrious Jenny Lind has fallen on her fortunate granddaughter, Miss Gwendoline Maude. It is said that Miss Maude's rendering of Mozart's "Vol che sapete" was received with enthusiastic and well-deserved applause, and she was also heard to advantage in an air from "Manon" and two German songs. Otto Goldschmidt, the venerable husband of Jenny Lind, was at the piano. It will be remembered that "the Swedish nightingale" left one daughter, who married and uncle of Cyril Maude, the well-known actor, and who, although not inheriting the wonderful voice of her mother, is herself an accomplished musician and composer. She has written several charming songs, among them being a setting of William Canton's delightful "Rhymes for a Little Woman."—[Denver News-Tribune.

THE COLLEGE GIRL.

TRIALS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONDITIONS WHICH SURROUND HER.

BY KATHERINE LEE BATES,
Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College.

THE freshman who has come to college directly from a life of close supervision in home or boarding school is first of all impressed by the self-reliance of the upper classes. Their exemption, in the choices and actions of every day, from parental control, from busy control, from any control save that of their own young youth, dazzles the girl who has as yet been hardly aware that childhood was left behind.

"What more felicity can fall to creature than to enjoy delight with liberty?" she proceeds, in many cases rashly and foolishly, to apply the law of freedom to her own conduct. She may, if she has not been bred to respect her digestion, eat help before luncheon and give chafing-dish parties at the winking hour of midnight. She may neglect her work for weeks or months and then have a period when the "Midway" threaten, of desperate study deep into the small hours, with a wet towel tied around her head and a coffee pot steaming over the alcohol lamp. Eager to "get into the college atmosphere," she makes a lavish expenditure of nervous energy in haunting the most thronged and tumultuous centers of student resort. She becomes fevered with the excitement of numbers, made with the new sense of independence, irregular in all her habits of eating, sleeping, exercising, studying.

Most Danger in First Year.

The freshman year is the danger year. Health may be so impaired that the student is sent home, there to be most erroneously pointed out as the victim of over-study. Conditions may be incurred that will hamper all the subsequent course of the ever-worried, ever-shame-faced girl, who must take time and strength from the work of her sophomore year to make good her freshman failures, and hence incur new conditions in the new subjects, dragging "at each remove a lengthening chain." A misadvised freshman year, too, may fix a reputation for flightiness, loud manners or the like upon one who, when the first intoxication of her liberty has passed, could have lived up to a good name, but is led by pride and pique, as she sees the better elements in the student world withdrawing from her, to cast in her lot with the wildest and most feather-brained companionship of the place.

This is the dark side of the picture. Many freshmen have been prepared by judicious training at home or in school for undertaking the direction of their daily lives. Others are quick to profit by the hints of comrades or by their own observation. Required lectures on hygiene, frequent tests in class work, fortunate friendships, often constraining the perils of inexperience. And the student who comes successfully through her freshman year has all the chances in her favor for a glad and honorable college course. She has learned that freedom lies within the circle of law, not without it.

The typical college girl, before her sophomore year is over, has her own affairs in hand and brings a fund of vigorous energy to the business of the commonwealth. The executive ability developed in American college life is a continual surprise to the onlooker. To the timid entering student many things, within the next four years, become possible. She may be found running a magazine, dealing shrewdly with printer and advertiser, reading proof, writing items, leaders, reviews. She may undertake a campaign in undergraduate politics to elect and carrying through the social functions of the place, where guests are numbered by hundreds or by thousands. The Athletic Association may intrust her with great responsibilities in the selection and laying out of grounds or in arranging for an intercollegiate tournament. If her Greek Letter Society is building its chapter-house, it may fall to her lot to confer with architects and decorators, buy rugs, divans and other furnishings, or engineer the finance of the whole enterprise. The sense of distance between senior and freshman is not altogether fictitious. On the practical side of life alone, the four years count for more than arithmetic counts.

Trained for Action.

The college girl of the period is not only eminently executive, but she is trained to corporate action. She must continually subordinate herself to her society, her class, her college. This is a much-needed discipline for the American girl, who has too often been the autocrat of the home from which she came. In this larger life she learns that value rests on service. If she would be a leader in her class, she must work for it, as she never dreamed of working for her home. And in working for it, she comes to love it so well that she gladly dis-

West, the earnestness of New England—she has learned to hold them each and all in honor.

This executive energy of our college girls affords plenty of ground for criticism. The growing ability to deal swiftly, strongly and generously with social problems does not count for so much, to many observers, as the maintenance of the quiet charm of womanhood. The typical college girl is over-strenuous.

"I will not have Good Fortune, or God's Blessing Let in, while I am busy."

Year by year, however, the creative impulse is awakening in the women's colleges. More and more the desire is felt to mold the new environment of college customs and traditions into something fresh and beautiful. The mass meetings still clamor to have a college life as closely imitative of men's college life as possible. A red-Indian whoop in tenor is answered by a still more monstrous yelp in treble. But women are the artists of life, and here and there one finds the college girl who has seen a vision—a vision of a tranquil country, set apart for four enchanted years from the ugliness and the wrangle of a commercial age. Here all nature shall be fair, all buildings noble, all figures young—graceful with the grace of perfect health, and dainty with such sweet and simple roving as best becomes their youth. It is an Arcady of gentle manners, soft-toned voices, lovely faces—a place of pageants and revels and delights, of May poles with rainbow ribbons, or Halloween processions out of fairyland, of myths yet unimagined that shall speak anew the ecstasy of life. Already in the separate women's colleges, delicate touches, more or less unconscious, are reshaping this old inheritance of the student's cloister to a brighter and more piquant charm, a finer dignity, a whiter peace, a more exquisite distinction.

A Self-disciplined Body.

But women's colleges have faculties, disgruntled in proportion as they find their occupation gone. They are no longer asked, in most instances, to make and to administer rules for student conduct. The students are self-organized into a self-directing and self-disciplining body. And faculties are obviously out of place in this projected dreamland of youth and mirth and beauty. Hence they are prone to complain that, what with undergraduate business and what with undergraduate pastime, there is no room left in college for the intellectual life. How do these hurried and preoccupied girls, with festal music tinkling in their heads, have opportunity to behold "the bright countenances of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies?"

As a rule, the American undergraduate, man or woman, is not thrilled by the passion for abstract truth. That passion, working out through a devotion of infinite patience, is the heart of scholarship. But the curriculum of the American college is too crowded, too varied, the student is too young, the life from which he came and to which he will return is too practical, for him to attach supreme importance to the issues of thought. The machinery of education, however costly, cannot make scholars. "I hear the noise of the millstone, but I see no meal."

Changed Conditions.

In our women's colleges, especially, certain conditions of today are less favorable to mental activity than those existing twenty years ago. Then the college girl was an exception in her community. More often than not she came to college for professional training, expecting to earn her livelihood by teaching, and so, with this definite end in view, worked steadily and closely. She felt, as the girl looking forward to home life does not feel, her studies to be directly related to her future success. She was—if not actually more often than now, far more often in proportion—the daughter of a struggling country minister, a missionary, or a teacher. She came from a household of plain living and high thinking. She was stoop-shouldered, perhaps, and deficient in social ease, but she took her mind seriously. One hesitated to put Arnold and Clough into her hands. The college girl of the period, the girl in the merry foreground of the present student world, comes in ever-increasing numbers from the well-to-do, materialistic class. She avowedly goes to college for "the life." She is well-grown, well-dressed, athletic, radiant. She skims over her Arnold, from cover to cover, as gaily as she skates from shore to shore. She dashes down in her notebook that Arnold had "religious doubts." There is no touch of morbidity in her nature, but there is sometimes a touch of hardness there. Idealism is a new atmosphere for her. But she has a brisk, business-like way, efficient to its depth, of getting through her work. Critical of individuals, by no means over-awed by fame and learning, she is intellectually submissive. She accepts what is lectured to her with a passiveness whose secret is indifference. After all, she thinks in her heart, youth, beauty, charm, the genius for affairs, are the points that count for a woman in the world.

She carries, nevertheless, something of intellectual discipline away, something of intellectual standard. She knows how to concentrate the working powers of her mind on a given problem. Her tastes in reading are refined, her eye for nature is quickened, her resources for enjoyment are multiplied, her whole horizon is broadened. She will be less easily imposed upon than her mother by quackery in print or on the platform. She may even distinguish between mediocrity and excellence. And perchance a seed of intellectual longing has been planted in her which shall blossom in after years—if not in her own life, in the lives of her children.

There are always, in all colleges, a few genuine students, who leave the lumpy—a few to whom something strange and poignant pierces through the veil of things, a few who seek after wisdom. If the typical college girl is not this, at least she lives beside it, loves it, feels its quickening impulse. One true student does more for the intellectual development of her mates than three good teachers.

Querist: Doing any slumming these days?

Psalmick: Oh, yes; occasionally I read a modern society novel.—[Chicago Tribune.]

HISTORIC HOAXES.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY AND SUCCESSFUL PRACTICAL JOKES.

[Household Words:] The extraordinary "will" hoax, just discovered in Paris, which is one of the strangest on record, recalls some curious hoaxes—though none with such far-reaching consequences—which have occurred in the past.

For reasons best known to themselves, there are always a large number of idiots knocking about, who consider it the quintessence of wit to seriously inconvenience their fellow-creatures. Occasionally, it is true, their ideas bear some semblance of humor; but the description of humor which gibes at "the discomfort of others is at best of a low class, and unworthy of any decent man or woman."

A Block in Downing Street.

Shortly after the late Mr. Gladstone resigned office in July, 1886, a huge army of furniture vans, hailing from all parts of London, assembled opposite the ex-Prime Minister's official residence in Downing street. It was not long before the tiny street was blocked, but still the rumbling pantechions continued to arrive. This "side-splitting" exhibition went on until a long queue was formed, which stretched far down majestic Whitehall, and brought the usual curious crowd in its wake, not to mention to the windows of the government offices.

Of course, it was a hoax. Inquiries among the van proprietors speedily elicited the fact that each of them had received a hastily-scribbled postcard (Mr. Gladstone was very partial to postcards,) requesting him to send a pantechion punctual at a specified time, in order to cart away "old collars, hats, coats, and similar effects."

Some Thoughtless Cruelty.

A few months later another genius played a far less humorous "joke" upon the Liverpool unemployed. It was at the time that the Liverpool exhibition was in course of preparation, and the joke consisted of an insertion of an advertisement in the local papers, calling for workmen to aid in the laying out of the exhibition grounds.

Each man was to bring his own spade and pickaxe, and many poor fellows spent their last shilling in order that they might not be passed over in favor of their less fortunate fellows. At the appointed time, a huge concourse of men and tools assembled only to learn that the whole proceeding was a heartless hoax.

Hoaxing a Varsity Town.

During the visit of the Shah of Persia to England, in the seventies, the Mayor of Cambridge unexpectedly received the following telegram: "His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Persia, desires to visit your university town en route from London, by special arriving at Cambridge station about 1:10. Be prepared with escort and reception, as far as time allows." Unfortunately for the Mayor and corporation, the vice-chancellors of the university, and the volunteers who hurried down to the station, both "special" and "visit" were an entirely mythical creation, and the only persons who really enjoyed themselves were the unsouped and the under-grads.

Private and Confidential.

A particularly disagreeable hoax was perpetrated some three years ago upon a wealthy, retired merchant, living at Peckham. He received an anonymous letter from a gentleman, stating that a large box of silver coins was buried in his grounds. The writer went on to say that he would willingly disclose the exact whereabouts of the box, if the merchant would promise absolute secrecy and an equal division of the contents.

The merchant jumped at the chance, advertised in the Daily Moon agony column, as directed, and eventually his correspondent arrived one evening after dark. With the air of one thoroughly acquainted with his business, the new arrival led the way to a certain apple tree, and by the aid of a flickering lantern and some garden tools, soon unearthed a stout, oaken box, containing 1600 half-crowns. After counting them all over, and splitting two or three as a test of genuineness, the digger readily demonstrated the impossibility of carrying away so huge a weight of silver as his half share, without fear of detection. The merchant, full of gratitude, readily accommodated him with the equivalent in notes and gold, and returned to his hoard only to find, of course, too late, that the whole of the untested coins were "wrong uns."

From a Yankee's Brain.

Newspaper hoaxes generally emanate from America. In 1885 the cotton market was convulsed by the accounts of a wonderful new tree, which an American planter had succeeded in raising by a judicious cross of the cotton and ocrea plant. This remarkable plant bore only one blossom of huge proportions, the seed pot of which swelled and swelled until it burst, revealing a mass of cotton at least two pounds in weight, and entirely free from the irritating seeds which so seriously handicap the ordinary cotton plant.

In the end the story was traced to its source in the brain of a Yankee scribe, who, tiring of the eternal big gooseberry and sea serpent, determined to invent a good, new subject, wherewith to hustle his paper through the silly season. Nevertheless, the truth only came to light after the "fortunate" planter had been deluged with applications from all parts of the world for seeds, while at least one leading London morning paper treated its readers to a most learned disquisition upon the advantages of the new discovery.

An Expensive Joke.

Another comical newspaper hoax occurred in October, 1898, when a well-known morning paper printed a detailed account of a curious function, at which, as the result of a £500 wager with Gen. Owen Williams, the Hon. W. W. Astor was stated to have dined a select party of twenty-seven guests around the trunk of a gigantic Californian redwood tree. This huge tree was eighty-one feet in circumference; the dinner was held in a marquee at Cliveden, and served "at 6:50 p.m. precisely;" while a full list of the diners (including such well-known names as Capt. Lambton, Lord George Hamilton, and Lady Randolph Churchill,) and various other interesting details gave an unmistakable stamp of genuineness to this strange eventful history.

The whole story turned out to be a most ingenious hoax, but the matter was carried into the Court of the Lord Chief Justice, in the form of a libel action, before honor was satisfied.

the country round about was... old gentleman who showed... America for ten years and said... could not be set up in... America, and then the clock... at home instead of in England...

home from which the men had... Europe for a period of years, the... the different environment into... Besides the different kinds of... of common pictures, there were... best modern paintings, such as... the Bodenhause Madonna. The... new dignity, and the children... education to be had at home and... in American and European... The greed for education, which... and the Armenians everywhere... Turks, might have marked... and era in the history of the...

a bright young native took... and Roman glory. to the castle at once and found... towers standing. It was a ruin... that had been crushed in the... built into the walls were beauti... Roman ruins—here the fine... capital of a Corinthian column... relief, in another place the... The dwellings of peace had been... The exquisite creations of the... ed into targets for the destruc... tier.

of the precipice, at a point... cap of ruins, we glanced but... the plain, and away toward... as far distant in the north... chains of Olympus, that... then after twenty-four hours'... east. To the left and below... of the city was a tall marble... was erected to the Emperor... statue on the top has long... its place we saw a stork's nest... serenely on one leg on the edge... was left of the old city with... road; and nothing remained to... which the Ottoman power... mer of 1403, received a staggering... and his well-drilled, well-equipped... and thousand men.

wrought by hands remained... river was there that guarded... the hills and mountains had not... the renowned Bayazid thought... herds and scattered his army... a hunting expedition. But... men fell by the way as they... the Mongol camp. When they... they found that the enterpris... the course of the stream and... They gave battle, only to be... terrible year in the history of Asia... in captivity, the heir, Prince... and homes of the agricultur... had been besieged and laid waste... his greeted the refugees at the... sickness, death—everywhere... this year and the immediately... remnants of the people turned... be born of despair, toward the... and throughout the land the... grew rapidly in numbers and... and led the people to discor... sion was in anarchy, but out of... the Second evolved order and... herity preparatory to the conquest...

the castle ruins to our... from the crowd of... from the huts built in the... followed us at a respectful... the Roman remains now... we found a temple... Walls and columns... fallen long ago. A glimpse... right and left walls of the... Augustus and his great... There were beautiful... to the large oblong hall... walls of the hall evidence... which the pagan temple had... christian church. For in the... had been an Apostle... Apostle Paul preached to... from the possession of... the hands of the Byzantine... Persians, and afterward of the... schid. The crusaders... took the city in 1102, and... the Mahometans until 1550. of modern diplomats the... ed with the famous trial of... fensors and other sympathiz... autonomous Armenia. In a... union, under a code of laws... fifty-three men and a poet in... it is hard to find a period in... more interesting to the... tions and character than the... '36 in Asia Minor.

MYRA HARTSHORN STANLEY

CHANGE HE WANTED... fellow out in a Michigan... Alden Smith yesterday. The... of egg and cherry. The... liked it. "It would be... egg was as new as the... the egg."—[Washington...

GEORGE B. COOKE.

IN A RUBBER TOWN.

QUICK WORK BY EXPERT GIRLS IN MAKING OVERSHOES.

From the New York Tribune.

"RUBBER!"

The brakeman shouted the word into the car door, but he did not mean it as slang. He was a dignified New England brakeman.

"Rubber!" called the conductor from the other end of the car.

Suddenly it dawned on the man who was going to Naugatuck that the trainmen were calling his station. He hurried out.

Rubber!

He sniffed it in the air. He perceived it everywhere. He saw it on the clothes of the workmen who passed him, hurrying on their way to the great factories which lined the streets. He saw it, too, in the stains on the hands of the girls who passed.

So it was in Naugatuck, the rubber town of Connecticut. The United States Rubber Company, otherwise known as the Rubber Trust, has two large factories there, and practically the whole town is dependent on the rubber industry for support.

The smallest small boy in Naugatuck knows that rubber shoes are built up of many pieces, not poured into molds as most persons think from looking at the finished product. The little girls are looking forward to the time when they will begin building rubbers, or mackintoshes, or water bottles, or whatever other article they may be taught to make when they enter the factory, not long after their fourteenth birthdays. About the same time the boys will begin an apprenticeship in one of the departments in which the raw material is handled and prepared, or in the cutting rooms. Some of the boys will have to go to other factory towns for employment, for the supply is greater than the demand in Naugatuck.

The girls, however, are sure of getting work when the time comes. Such is life in the rubber town.

The storage room of a rubber mill carries one to the far of Brazil, and to even more remote Africa. There are great piles of rubber "biscuits," mostly of Para rubber, the best of the South American varieties. One is reminded of half-dressed natives in a dense tropical forest along the Amazon. They make incisions in gigantic trees, and under these cuts they fix cups of sun-dried clay in which to catch the juice.

In the next mind picture—the assistant superintendent, who knows all about it, draws them for one—other natives are working over a slow fire of oily pine nuts, from which a white vapor arises. In their hands are sticks, and on the end of each is a clay mold. They dip the sticks in the rubber juice and turn the sticks slowly over the fire. When the rubber has dried they dip them again, and the turning process is repeated. A coat at a time the rubber is piled up, and, at length, the "biscuit," thoroughly smoked, is finished. There are more modern ways of curing rubber, but this primitive fashion is still much in use, and it is the one a person is apt to think of when he sees the piles of "biscuits," looking like so many freshly-smoked hams, lying there in the storehouse of the Connecticut mill.

Loaded on little cars the "biscuits" are taken to the washing-room. No two of them are the same size or shape, but that makes no difference to the washers, muscular men in dirty leather aprons, who toss the black chunks into the hopper of the washing machine. It jumps again and again between grooved rollers, on which a stream of water is continually falling. This works out sand, dirt and other impurities, and leaves a long, irregular sheet of pure rubber, perforated by many holes and almost white in color.

Before going to the mixing machines, the washed rubber must be carefully dried. This is accomplished by allowing it to hang for several days in a heated room. When dry it is "broken in" by running the strips between two rollers, which move at different speed. The heat and friction soften the rubber and turn it again into coils. When soft enough a mineral compound, principally of sulphur, is tossed into the masticating machine and thoroughly mixed with the pure rubber. Lamp black or some other coloring material is added, and the rubber is ready for the "calenders."

One goes out of the low-ceilinged mixing-room into a larger one, in which a dozen "calender" machines are running. Their big rollers at different speeds. They are not making all the noise, however, nor even their share of it. Aside the high "calenders" is a row of warming machines, little boxlike affairs, with rushing, low, steel rollers. Like many little men, they are noisy, self-important affairs. As the mixed rubber is crushed between the rollers of air left in the sticky mass by the masticating machines are forced out. Every machine is running at the same time the sound in the room is a great deal like that of the explosion of a string of firecrackers on the Fourth of July.

The task which the "calenders" have to perform is to work the rubber into cotton sheeting of different weights. It is done by means of three steel rollers, one above the other, which move in different directions and from the warming machine and put in between the upper and middle roller, the latter of which is soon heavily covered with rubber, the sheeting is pulled between the middle and lower roller, receiving a coat of rubber, which is forced into the fiber by great pressure, and the result is a satisfactory finished cloth made, but that is another story.

Further down the room other "calenders" are running on long strips of black rubber for the uppers. There are several rollers which stamp out the patterns as the rubber comes from the machine in a long strip, which is run up to the cutting-room on an apron. The rolling "calenders" turn out soles by the yard, which are cut

into three and a half pair strips by the shearsman, who also keeps a close watch for blisters in the rubber. If he finds a bad spot he jabs in with the point of the shears, and in the cutting room it is thrown out, to be worked over as scrap. The rollers in these machines can be changed, and there is a different roller for each size and style of shoe.

The room in which the outer sole is cut comes next in the tour of the factory. At the first table men are running sharp knives around the sole patterns, which have been engraved on the long strip of "out sole stock." A little further along are machine sole cutters. Their movements are almost identical with those of the human cutters. An arm of steel, with all the joints and movements of the arm which nature provides, does the work with even more accuracy and speed. A small boy directs the movements of each machine and feeds it.

The insoles are cut with dies, some of which work under steam pressure, and others are driven by mallets in the hands of muscular men. In either case a number of soles are cut at a time. Dies of various shapes cut out the piping, filling soles, cloth counters, rag stiffening, the tips and heel caps, all of which enter into the construction of the overshoe. Everything is now ready for the shoe building except the uppers, which are cut on a separate floor. This cutting is all done by hand, the workmen leaning over zinc-covered tables and handling sharp knives. The upper is cut with two strokes, and after each the cutter rubs his knife across a whetstone and dips it in a can of water. In front of each bench is a reel on which the long strips of rubber are gathered as they come from the "calenders" on the floor below. The operation of upper cutting looks so easy that a visitor is anxious to try it for himself, and to his sorrow. There is some sort of a knack about it, for the rubber puckers dreadfully under the hand of a stranger.

The making room of this particular factory extends around four sides of a square, which affords direct light for every one of the several hundred tables. In the early morning, before the girls and women who make the shoes have had their breakfast, men assemble the different parts, bring them from the various departments in little push carts, and distribute them among the tables. Each woman is known in the factory by a number, which is also the number of her place at the making table, and she knows in the morning just how much work has been allotted to her. As the work is paid for by the piece, the room is a scene of tireless energy, with loading and chatting entirely eliminated. Four girls work at each table, two on a side. In the morning, hanging from pegs, is a bank of wooden lasts, which are exactly the size of the shoes which the rubber is supposed to fit. Before the evening whistle blows a fast worker will have covered several sets of lasts.

There were five girls at the first table in the room, as seen on a recent visit, the extra one a young girl, still in short dresses. Her movements were so slow and labored as to attract attention in a room where every one else was working with the speed and accuracy of machinery.

"She is learning the trade," explained the foreman, who, by the way, is worthy of notice. He has full charge over 600 girls for ten hours a day. He has held the place for years, and his hair is not yet gray. He even smiles occasionally. None of the women frowned at him as he walked down the aisle between the tables. It certainly speaks well for the piece system.

"Yes, she is learning to make rubbers," he continued. "No. 24 is teaching her."

No. 24 was a slender blonde, whose hands were soft and white, in spite of the fact that she had worked with them continually for several years.

"What do you charge for teaching beginners?" asked the visitor.

"We never teach men to make rubbers," she answered, smiling. "This is a woman's work. I wouldn't think of asking anything for teaching you if you were a girl and needed to work for a living."

"And you get nothing from her?"

"It cost me nothing to learn; why shouldn't I do the same with this child?" said the girl. "She is easy to teach, and the last week of the apprenticeship she will help me enough to make up for any loss in the early weeks."

"How long does it take?" she was asked.

"Well, if a girl does not learn enough in three weeks to get a number of her own there is not much hope for her. She had better go to keeping house for the best young man she knows."

"And wouldn't it be better to be married even though you could get a number?" was ventured.

"That is for each girl to decide for herself," she said, smiling. "Now, I am very well satisfied as it is. I make from \$10 to \$12 a week. What more do I want?" She took up a last and soon had another pair of rubbers to her credit.

"I'll have No. 215 make a shoe for you," said the foreman. "She is one of the speediest girls in the shop."

"No. 215" was a German girl, who had not grown thin even though she was a fast worker. She did not say a word, but dropped the half-made shoe on which she had been working and started in on a new one. This is the way it was done:

She took a wooden last in her left hand and pulled a thin rubber lining over it. After placing an insole over the bottom of the last she pulled the lining tight around it and closed it over the bottom with her fingers. A metal roller was used to stick it fast to the insole. A strip of "piping" was run around the end of the shoe to give strength. She turned the last over that she might build up the heel with "rag" stiffening, which is made of waste material from the cutting-rooms, and a rubber heel cap. Another movement of the hand put the cloth counter in place, and then a "filling" sole was attached to give the bottom more evenness. With a small measuring stick she gauged the half-built shoe to tell where to put the upper—the most ticklish operation in rubber making. This upper is cut in one piece, which she spread over the lining carefully and then trimmed off the back seam. She brought the two ends together by

running a stitching wheel over the seam. She then "skived off" the unused part of the upper with a sharp knife and rubbed the upper portion of the shoe first with a damp rag, then with a steel roller. With a brush she gave the bottom a bath of cement and deftly placed the outer sole in position. This time she put strength into the roller, and the muscles on her bare arm stood out like knots on a tree. She finished stitching the heel, and that was all there was to it.

"Two minutes and forty seconds by the watch," remarked the foreman. Not as long as it has taken to write about it and only little longer than you have been in reading it.

Next the shoe went to the varnishing room, where were a number of small tubes filled with brownish liquid. One of the varnishing men dipped it into the bath, from which it came moist and lustrous.

There is only one further operation—vulcanizing. The varnished rubbers are placed upon a rack, which moves on wheels, and run into an air-tight room. The doors are closed and steam turned on until the temperature is 270 degrees. After six or seven hours the doors are opened and the racks wheeled off to the sorting and boxing-room. The upper part of the inside lining is cut off and the last pulled out by small boys, who pack the finished shoes for market. Rubber boots are made in practically the same way, except that "trees" are used instead of lasts, and that men do the making as well as the cutting.

ITALY'S SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE SUPERIOR TO MARCONI'S AT TRIFLING COST.

[London Leader:] Wireless telegraphy has now been the subject of actual experiment for nearly a decade, but hitherto all inventors, however, have been working on the solution of the great wireless problem on a telegraphic basis.

Now, again, from Italy, comes the sensational news that a young lieutenant and semaphorist in the Italian navy of the name of Paolo Castelli has invented and patented a system which is expected to put all previous systems of wireless message sending in the shade.

The instrument which Paolo Castelli has invented has— it is claimed—been proved to be three times as sensitive as the Marconi instrument, and will send messages both farther and clearer. The main and revolutionary difference between the two systems is that Marconi's is based on the telegraphic, while Castelli's is based on a telephonic idea. Like all great inventions it is of the simplest possible character, and the actually working appliance can, it is said, be made for sixpence!

One of the main difficulties so far has been in the matter of the "coherer." As these so far have been adapted, it is necessary to tap or hit them after every electric wave or in the scientific phrase to "decohere" them in order to render them capable of receiving another signal. Castelli has invented a tube which consists of two electrodes of carbon, having between them two drops of mercury, which present a higher degree of sensibility, and have the property of decohering themselves. Two ordinary telephone receivers, such as one takes down from any telephone to place to the ears makes the apparatus practically complete.

The significance of the invention is its simplicity, and it is claimed in Italy that by its means "wireless telephony," as it now must be called, can send messages more regularly, rapidly, and to a greater distance. Messages by Castelli's system have already been sent with unequalled clearness from Palmira to Leghorn (a distance of forty-two miles); from a lighthouse at Porto Ferrario to Leghorn and Palmira (distances of ninety miles) and in September last (the invention having been in experiment with the Italian naval authorities then, but kept a secret up to now.) The crowning transmission was achieved when a wireless message was sent between a station at Magdalena and Monte Argentario—a distance of 125 miles.

IMAGINARY QUAKES.

THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE THAT "FEEL THE EARTH TREMBLE" THESE DAYS.

[Washington Times:] "It is surprising to note how easily the rather timid people throughout the country detect earthquakes since Mont Pelee wrought such destruction in the West Indies," remarked William S. Dungan, a commercial traveler of Chicago, who is stopping at the National Hotel. "I have traveled through several States since the catastrophe occurred, and in almost every town I have stopped I ran across some man who was positive there had been an earthquake or similar disturbance, in that immediate locality within the preceding twenty-four hours."

"Nor was this impression confined to single individuals. Last week I was in a small town in Pennsylvania. When I arrived there all the talk was of a trembling of the earth the previous morning. There were tales of china rattling upon the shelves of pantries and certain persons, who had been abroad early, spoke vaguely of 'low rumbling sounds' they had heard. The inhabitants of the town were convinced that they had experienced an earthquake of minor and harmless dimensions. Twenty miles away was a Weather Bureau station, but the highly-sensitive machines there had registered no unusual action. This was somewhat relieving to those who had feared some kind of damaging stroke of natural phenomena. And so it was in a number of other places. People were continually imagining they felt the earth tremble. Many of the farmers feared that such a marked eruption even as far south as Martineau would produce bad weather in this latitude. Such does not seem to have been the case, however."

"The people of Charleston, S. C., are extremely sensitive to earthquake shocks. This is explained by the belief that a person who has passed through a severe earthquake, such as the one which laid half of Charleston in ruins years ago, never fails to detect the slight tremor of the earth. An old inhabitant of Charleston told me during a recent visit that he felt one or two earthquakes every year which would be indistinguishable to the average person."

Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of a bitter contest for the order political in its nature, the Indiana delegation and southern delegation, an almost solid East, the West, the session forever united, and its defeat resulted in the Indiana delegation.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, ended the official session of Benjamin F. Stephenson and his associates. To the credit and honor of the order, it should be recorded that of organizing—the foundation of the Republic, his almost unanimous support, and great financial loss to the credit of his former commander, the order, be it said that they have produced in Congress, providing a capital for the erection of a monument to the honor as founder of the order.

The order may set at rest the controversy of founding the order.

regional, while at the back of the former captain in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Regiment, Illinois Volunteer, the four living charter members organized April 6, 1864, at Danville, Illinois, former surgeon of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, aided by Rev. J. W. Stephenson, Col. Stephenson is a member, and a member, on leave, of the 146, G.A.R., of Bloomington.

W. T. Collins.

June 8, 1902.

headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression
nory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of
Sample Refr...

Total Price, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph St...

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.



Stories of the Firing Line + Animal Stories.

What Made a Soldier of Dan.

READER of The Times sends the following:

The members of the old Eighty-Fifth New York Volunteers—such of them as survive—will not have forgotten "Dan" Weymer, who went into the army as the laziest and most worthless of men and came out one of the bravest and best soldiers in the regiment.

The Weymer family held the record in Allegheny county for laziness and all-around worthlessness. They lived in abject squalor, and it was a nine days' wonder when it was learned that Dan had enlisted. It afterward leaked out that he had been induced to do so from being told that there was absolutely nothing for the soldiers to do but eat.

When Dan got to the front, he found out his mistake, but, as the boys said, he was too lazy to run, so made a fairly good showing in battle. It was at the second engagement in which his company participated that Dan got his waking up. A spent ball, fired by the opposing "Johnnies" struck the metal "U.S." on Dan's belt and fell to the ground without penetrating the belt. It gave him a severe spat, however, and he imagined he was badly shot. Dropping his gun and clasping the "wound" with both hands, he started for the rear. An officer saw him and demanded to know where he was going, and he told him he was shot, so was allowed to go on. In a little ravine, shielded from the fire of the enemy, he stopped to make a critical examination of his injuries. A red spot under his belt was all that was to be seen. Then Dan became angry and swore vengeance on the whole aggregation of "Johnnies." Hurrying back to the front, he obtained a gun, and from that on he was an eager and fearless fighter. He often asserted that he would never take a "reb" alive, but would slaughter every one he could lay his hands upon.

It was not long thereafter till the fortunes of battle separated a number of the boys of the Eighty-Fifth from the main body, and in a skirmish with the enemy in the dusk of approaching night Dan found himself engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with some members of a North Carolina regiment. Dan's comrades succeeded in driving the enemy before them, but Dan was left in a rough-and-tumble encounter with a brawny fellow in a butternut jacket. Finally Dan threw his opponent and perched in triumph upon his chest, and remembering his oath to spare no rebel, he reached for a big hunting knife which he carried in his belt, with the intention of ending the earthly career of the "reb" then and there. Then for the first time he caught a glimpse of the face of his opponent. The knife dropped from his fingers as he cried:

"Rob. Gleason, by all that's great!"

The man was his brother-in-law and little less dear to Dan than an own brother.

"Come on," said Dan, jerking the fellow to his feet, "I won't kill you, but you've got to go to camp with me," and to camp he took him, and turned him over to his officer.

After that Dan was not quite so bloodthirsty, but he was an excellent soldier, and stayed with the regiment till it was mustered out of service. Then Dan returned home and resumed his shiftless ways. He died some fifteen years ago. His brother-in-law, Rob, still lives.

Wanted Him to Hasten Slowly.

THE following anecdote is contributed by a veteran of the Civil War:

The writer served in Gen. Logan's Third Division, Seventeenth A.C., in the Vicksburg campaign. At the battle of Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863, the fight was precipitated so suddenly that it amounted almost to a surprise. We had halted and stacked arms, and were resting in the shade. A sudden volley called us to arms. Without orders we took arms and hurried forward, while the non-combatants hastened to the rear, among them a drafted man of our Company G, Twentieth Ohio Infantry. He had attained the rank of cook and was beating the record for fast time, with camp kettle in hand, when suddenly he encountered the dusky general: "Halt there!" cried Logan, with sword drawn. "Where in h—h are you going?" With uplifted hands and trembling limbs the recruit stammered out "Oh, general, general! Such a crackin' an' snappin' on a snappin' an' crackin' I never heerd as is goin' on up there; and I hain't got any gun." "Well, get out of danger, then, but—don't go so fast," replied the gallant Logan as he turned and hurried to the front.

Bible Lost in Civil War Returned.

A COURTSHIP in an army hospital in this city forty years ago has resulted within the past few days in the return of a small, leather-covered New Testament lost by Policeman Charles Watson of Roxborough, upon the battlefield of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. The chain of events that has brought about the restoration of the Bible to its owner after such a lapse of time is replete with interesting incidents.

The Testament was returned to Watson by D. M. Birdseye of Aberdeen, S. D., who had obtained it in exchange for a pack of cards at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in 1863. But for the recollection of his wife, who once lived in Philadelphia, the Testament would never have reached the original owner's hands.

He described in detail yesterday how he lost the book. His regiment, he said, was making a charge upon Marye's Heights, on the outskirts of Fredericksburg. The soldiers were under a galling fire from the Confederate artillery holding the hill. To avoid exposing

himself unnecessarily Watson crawled through a rail fence, but his knapsack caught, and he had to throw it away to effect his release. The Testament was in the knapsack.

For two whole days Watson's regiment hugged the ground under the Confederate guns. Then the Federal forces withdrew, but Watson could not find his knapsack.

A letter arrived in this city two weeks ago addressed to "The Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia." It fell into the hands of Rev. A. D. Geist, the present pastor. It was from Mr. Birdseye, who told of his possession of the Testament, upon the flyleaf of which was written: "Charles Watson, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, from his pastor Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church." He wanted to return it to the owner or his relatives. Rev. Mr. Geist at once sought Watson, who still attends the church.

Both wrote to Mr. Birdseye. In a few days he returned the Testament, and in a letter told how it came into his possession just before he went into the fight at Chancellorsville. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York. He did not want to be found dead with a pack of cards he had in his clothes, and he was about to throw the cards away when a comrade offered to take them in exchange for the Testament, which he had found at Fredericksburg.

The exchange was made, and Birdseye carried the Testament throughout the war. He had it at Appomattox when serving as a lieutenant in command of Sheridan's advance guard of the Second New York Cavalry. Strangely enough, the cavalry attack was followed up by the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, in which Watson was fighting.

The connecting link in the chain of identification was furnished by Birdseye's wife, whom as Miss Mary A. Polloch, of this city, he met while he lay in the army hospital at Twenty-fourth and South streets, this city. She recalled having heard of the Ridge Avenue Church when a few weeks ago her husband spoke of the inscription of the flyleaf.—[New York World.]

Half-way to Marriage.

ONE day a drill sergeant in the army had a number of recruits to drill, and wanted the married men separated from the single ones, so he formed them in a line and gave the word of command:

"Single men, advance, and married men, fall back in the rear."

All took their positions except one, an Irishman, who stood still.

The sergeant asked the reason why he had not moved, but no answer came from Pat.

"Come, my man, are you married?"

"No," replied Pat.

"Then you are single?"

"No."

"Then what are you?"

"I am courting Sally."

The sergeant collapsed.—[Spare Moments.]

ANIMAL STORIES.

The Hog a Loquacious Beast.

"ONE of the things that has been sadly neglected is the language of some of our lower animals," said James Speed, the naturalist. "How many persons ever thought for one instant about what a hog says to another hog, or what he says to you or me?"

"Hogs do talk, and talk a good deal. Suppose you go out to the barnyard early in the morning; doesn't every hog come running and in unmistakable language beg for something to eat? If you give them a trough full of slop, what is the meaning of the satisfied grunt which you hear? It is not at all like the begging which was indulged in until you fed them."

"One balmy June day I was walking across a field of clover, when far ahead I saw an old friend of mine, a big sow. The fresh green clover made no sound as my feet sunk in it, and the sow did not hear me until I was just behind her. Suddenly she turned and at once gave a startled grunt, which warned her six little spotted pigs that danger was near. In an instant every little pig dropped flat on its stomach and its ears were flattened on its little back."

"After the old sow had taken a second good look at me she recognized a personal friend who had fed her all her life, so she gave a low, satisfied grunt, and each and every little pig jumped up and went to playing again. This is an exemplification of what Ernest Thompson Seton has so frequently written about animals teaching their young to 'freeze.' All animal life knows that by remaining perfectly still the chances of being seen are greatly reduced, and so all the mothers teach their young to drop and 'freeze' at a word of warning."

"Later that day, as I came back across the field, I heard the same old sow squealing and crying somewhere in a strip of timber near by. I knew in an instant that something had happened to the sow, for the squealing was sharp and high, and told of pain and anger. I hurried to her relief. In the edge of the woods I met the six little pigs huddled together, evidently greatly frightened by their mother's frequent and sharp squeals. At my approach they ran to the shelter of some underbrush and hid. I found the old sow with her foot fastened between the roots of a tree and unable to extricate herself. In a moment I released her and she

hobbled off, calling to her pigs with low grating faction."—[Chicago Tribune.]

Crippled Pet of Crippled Children.

DOWN in Esplanade avenue, near the corner of the city, there lives a lady who has given her name to a half screen on it, against which she has placed a large tin plate as a barrier on a narrow alleyway between the two houses in the second story of the alley heard the alarm, and caught two housebreakers working high window. One of them, having already worked his shoulders almost instantly came a "bow" and a growl mingled as if something were being terrible oaths the man broke away and through the back alley alarm could be given. A bunch found on the dining-room floor the story.

At another time, Mrs. Spencer during the day, when she heard "wow" of Ponto as he bounded to reaching the front, Mrs. Spencer opening to the main hallway, of considerable piece of the seat of Ponto, just then coming in, giving it a shake or two, looked as much as to say, "I did this."

The Python's Kick.

THE most interesting incident of the week was the discovery of a kicking python, which rest with "Zip" Slusher. "Zip" is called upon when some awkward job is done, and has just returned from duty after a previous spent in nursing the injuries received from a python which he would sooner fight than fiddle a python for a minute.

It was the biggest of all the pythons called upon to handle last week. She had a Snyder, who is in charge of the reptile, it ought to be powdered antiseptically. It was at the head of five men. He was an ordinary python's pocket handkerchief in a can of somebody's toilet powder in the dale had the dangerous honor of looking at six feet which make up a python's view of his comparative inexperience, and hold. As soon as the signal was given of the first to catch on, but, though he flung against the side of the cage with all his might, it proved too much for him, he let go, and the next minute he was well on his sore leg from the now disgustingly-indignant tail.

"Say," he said, as he limped out, "kick me?"—[New York Press.]

A Wise Cat.

IT IS said that a man in Point Pleasant had a cat that seemingly grew tired of home to see the world.

It boarded a train for New York and was discovered by the brakeman when he reached the city.

He, poor man, could only surmise from, but he had a warm place in his animals, and he kept an eye on her as she reached the city.

On the return trip at each station, as he opened the door she would rush to the train with an I-am-at-home air, feeling distinguished cat in the neighborhood, a distance of over 150 miles.—[Red Man]

Famous Parrot Sold.

DICK, the famous Deal House parrot, was sold to a New York gentleman for the sum of \$200.

Several weeks ago when the advance agent Cowles Company was in the city to Deal and took a great liking to the parrot. When he reached New York he described the parrot who was an intimate friend, and that Kerr, asking his price on the parrot, that he would back out. However, he received this morning stating that he had from New York in a few days to take the try, as he can distinctly say over all the Telegraph.

June 15, 1902.]

GOOD SHORT

Compiled for The

A Good Watch Dog.

PONTO was not only a dog of full watchdog.

On one occasion the family summer evening. The dining-room a half screen on it, against which she had placed a large tin plate as a barrier on a narrow alleyway between the two houses in the second story of the alley heard the alarm, and caught two housebreakers working high window. One of them, having already worked his shoulders almost instantly came a "bow" and a growl mingled as if something were being terrible oaths the man broke away and through the back alley alarm could be given. A bunch found on the dining-room floor the story.

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She Pronounced it Butter.

SENATOR DEPEW contributed a gayety of nations.

"A friend of mine went into a he says, 'and discovered oleoma 'Come here,' he said to the waitress o-l-e-o-m-a-r-g-a-r-i-n-e servitor of the magnificent palace responded: 'I pronounce it butter job.'"—[Washington Post.]

The King and the Tramp.

AN AMUSING story of King Aprising beggar is going the round King takes habitually an early panied by Prince Waldemar and Recently, during one of these with all the typical cringing of him.

"Well," said the King, "what 'Dare I ask Your Majesty for mento?" said the beggar humbly. Naturally the King was both at this declaration of loyalty, but not carry his portrait about with "Pardon me, Your Majesty," re "If you will look in your purse one!"

The King, amused at this novel gave the man two crowns, but his smartness does not commend itself the man.—[London Express.]

Maggie's Apology.

WILLIAM PRUETTE, the single of married men who were d and servants the other evening in corridor. He told of a girl who Pruette well enough while they York flat several years ago, and Mrs. Pruette in tears and asked for a few days—she had a mother was ill.

"Of course, go," said Mrs. Pruette not stay longer than is necessary. Maggie promised to return as hurried away. A week passed when came a note by mail, reading "Dear Miss Pruette I will be back my place for me. mother I can. To oblige, Maggie."—[Cleveland]

When the Empress Wept.

SOME time ago the Queen, th gave a luncheon on board t among the royal personages pre beautiful Empress Eugénie, the the French, who still grieved for who was killed by the Zulus w South Africa.

Among the guests was an el Queen had invited to be present. "After lunch and during the was served," says this lady, "t if I would recite something. I ha Royal Highness before, but on th me to do so especially for the E "I asked the Princess if she had I should recite. She said no, b many characteristic little poems cite before. So I decided to give "The Empress was close to gradually gather in her great, sa down her pale cheeks. I had t deeply, a chord. Her memory to where her dead boy lay pierced spears of the savages.

"When the poem ended, the Em

[June 15, 1902]

June 15, 1902]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

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Stories.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

A Good Watch Dog.

PONTO was not only a dog of work but also a faithful watchdog. On one occasion the family were out late of a summer evening. The dining-room window up, with a half screen on it, against which Mrs. Spencer had placed a large tin plate as a burglar alarm, looked out on a narrow alleyway between the houses. A lady neighbor in the second story of the next house across the alley heard the alarm, and cautiously looking down, saw two housebreakers working their way into the high window. One of them, having been boosted up, had already worked his shoulders and head inside, when down instantly came a deep-toned "bow-wow" and a growl mingled with a sound as if something were being shaken. With terrible odds the man broke away, and the two were out in a flash through the back alley gate before any other alarm could be given. A bunch of whiskers and skin found on the dining-room floor the next morning told the story.

At another time, Mrs. Spencer was back in the kitchen during the day, when she heard the deep, savage "bow-wow" of Ponto as he bounded to the front parlor. On reaching the front, Mrs. Spencer found the parlor door, opening to the main hallway, open, and on the floor a considerable piece of the seat of a man's trousers. Ponto, just then coming in, picked up the patch, and giving it a shake or two, looked his mistress in the face as much as to say, "I did this." W. T. C.

She Pressured It Butter.

SENATOR DEFEW contributes a butter story to the gaiety of nations. "A friend of mine went into a high-class restaurant," he says, "and discovered oleomargarine upon the table. 'Come here,' he said to the waiter. 'How do you pronounce o-l-e-o-m-a-r-g-a-r-i-n-e?' And the intelligent servant of the magnificent palace of pleasure at once responded: 'I pronounce it butter, sir, or else I lose my job.'—[Washington Post.]

The King and the Tramp.

AN AMUSING story of King Christian and an enterprising beggar is going the rounds in Copenhagen. The King takes habitually an early morning walk, accompanied by Prince Waldemar and his favorite dog. Recently, during one of these walks, a ragged man with all the typical cringing of a beggar, approached him. "Well," said the King, "what is it?" "I have I ask Your Majesty for your portrait as a memento," said the beggar humbly. Naturally the King was both surprised and pleased at this declaration of loyalty, but regretted that he did not carry his portrait about with him. "Pardon me, Your Majesty," retorted the tramp, slyly. "If you will look in your purse you will probably find one!" The King, amused at this novel way of asking for alms, gave the man two crowns, but the police, to whom such earnestness does not commend itself, have duly "marked" the man.—[London Express.]

Maggie's Apology.

WILLIAM PRUETTE, the singer, was one of a group of married men who were discussing housekeeping and servants the other evening in a Philadelphia hotel corridor. He told of a girl who served him and Mrs. Pruette well enough while they were living in a New York flat several years ago, and who one day went to his father in tears and asked permission to go home for a few days—she had a telegram telling that her mother was ill. "I am sure, go," said Mrs. Pruette—"only, Maggie, do not stay longer than is necessary. We need you." Maggie promised to return as soon as possible, and then came a week passed without a word from her; then came a note by mail, reading: "Dear Mrs. Pruette: I will be back next week and please keep my place for me. Mother is dying as fast as she can. To think, Maggie."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

What the Queen Wept.

SOME time ago the Queen, then Princess of Wales, gave a luncheon on board the royal yacht, and among the royal personages present was the sad-eyed, beautiful Empress Eugénie, the dethroned Empress of the French, who still grieved for the loss of her son, who was killed by the Zulus while he was fighting in South Africa. Among the guests was an elocutionist, whom the Queen had invited to be present. "After lunch and during the idle hour before tea was served," says this lady, "the Princess asked me if I would recite something. I had often recited for Her Royal Highness before, but on this occasion she wished me to do so especially for the Empress Eugénie. I asked the Princess if she had any choice as to what I should recite. She said no, but suggested one of the more characteristic little poems she had heard me recite before. So I decided to give 'Kentucky Belle.' The Empress was close to me. I saw the tears gradually gather in her great, sad eyes and fall silently down her pale cheeks. I had touched, and touched deeply, a chord. Her memory took her back to Africa, where her dead boy lay pierced to the heart by the darts of the savages. When the poem ended, the Empress rose, and, com-

ing up to me, with tears in her eyes, folded me to her heart and, with a voice trembling with emotion, said: 'God bless you, my child! You have made me feel as I have never felt since my poor boy was killed. God bless you! I shall never forget this day!' Then she kissed me, and, drawing me to a seat by her, and holding my hand in hers, she talked to me for a long time in such a gentle, winning manner."—[Answers.]

He Did not Go Home With Her.

THE peculiar ways of the American girl are little by little winning recognition, even admiration, throughout the world. The time was when in continental European cities she was accosted in broad daylight whenever she happened to be out alone. Now she is generally understood to be safe until twilight. By and by, if a story is to be trusted that came in lately on a steamer from Italy, she will be shunned at midnight. A particularly tall and fine-looking young woman who was going home at twilight in Florence was spoken to by a young army officer. He was perhaps under rather than over the rather diminutive stature of the Italian, and he wore a monocle. He asked her if he might go home with her. She stopped short and looked him over from head to foot. Then she said: "Yes, of course—if you are afraid to go home alone." Then she stood and faced him until he slunk off around the nearest corner.—[New York Times.]

Was Ready to State the Facts.

THE edict of the German Emperor abolishing the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine, recalls a certain day of 1886. William II, then merely the son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was assisting at some grand maneuvers in Lower Alsace. The old Emperor William, his son Prince Frederic, husband of our Princess Royal, and his grandson, Prince William, had their headquarters at Strasburg. One evening there was a reception of the chief officials at the Governor's palace. Prince William, who had been inspecting some new barracks, only arrived after the proceedings had commenced. Before the door were some open-mouthed rustics gazing at the carriages. The breathless William asked of the one nearest him: "Has His Majesty arrived?" The worthy old rustic, recognizing his questioner, removed the pipe from his mouth, lifted his cap, and rejoined: "Yes, sir, your father has arrived." The astonished Prince eyed him sternly from head to foot, and, turning to his officers in attendance, contemptuously remarked: "Is the old fool drunk?" The Alsatian again doffed his cap politely, and said: "I should not like to say he was drunk; but his face was flushed, as if he had had a glass too much."—[Modern Society.]

The Short Step Between.

"I WAS on the Paris when she ran on the rocks off the English coast, a couple of years ago," said a Philadelphia traveling man yesterday, "and in the panic that ensued there is one incident that stands out in my memory, illustrating the slender thread between the tragic and the ridiculous. We had a fellow on board who had managed to keep pretty well loaded all the way across, and when we struck the rocks he was in his usual condition. When everybody thought for sure we were going to the bottom he sat down at the piano in the saloon, and what do you suppose he began playing? 'Home, Sweet Home.' Somebody went to him and begged him to stop. Immediately he switched off from the doleful strains of the old song to the rollicking melody of 'Down Went McGinty.' The absurdity of the thing seemed to strike everybody at once, and a general laugh followed. The tension was relieved, and there was good order after that."—[Philadelphia Record.]

Gillette Had No "Shamrock."

WILLIAM GILLETTE, the great impersonator of Sherlock Holmes, who recently left London on a tour in the provinces, one summer hired a yacht. As he describes it, it was a craft without a rival in slow progression. With a few friends, he set sail, and proceeded upon a cruise. They kept close to the shore, and a week or two after they had left port were drifting lazily by a point of land, at the end of which sat a solitary man fishing. In a few hours the boat had passed the point, and the fisherman was seen to rouse himself from his contemplation of his rod. "Where ye from?" he called genially. "New York," replied Gillette, with a yachtsman's pride. "How long?" "Sunday, August 1." The fisherman returned to his fishing, and the yacht kept on drifting. Some hours later there came a drawing voice over the quiet water, and it asked: "What year?"—[Answers.]

Sir Henry and the Pickaninnies.

DURING Sir Henry Irving's recent visit to New York, the distinguished actor had occasion to visit the Criterion theater during an afternoon performance of "Du Barry." Passing the stage door he noticed a couple of pickaninnies waiting there for admittance, and, his curiosity being excited, he accosted them and inquired what they might be doing there. "Please, boss," replied one of them, a coal black urchin of about 10, "we're actors." "Indeed," said Sir Henry, his stern features relaxing into a smile, "and what part do you play?" The little son of Ethiopia drew himself up proudly. "I've de footstool for Mrs. Leslie Carter," he announced gravely; "an' Andy, he pours de coffee." Sir Henry, having bestowed a gratuity upon these

members of the profession, went on his way, musing deeply on the glories of the drama.—[New York Times.]

Had a Cinch.

"THEY certainly know more about politics in Indiana than in any other State in the Union," said Col. Harry Hall today. "Every man is a politician. An experience I had when I was stumping the State in 1896 for McKinley shows how closely tabs are kept. 'I got off at Greencastle to get a sandwich and met a prosperous-looking man at the lunch counter. 'How are things politically?' I asked him. 'Oh, first rate,' he said. 'We've got 'em this year sure.' 'Got whom?' I asked. 'Why, the Democrats. We've been fighting them for years, and we've brought the Democratic majority in this county down so that we tied 'em last time. This time we'll whip 'em.' 'Are you sure of it?' I asked. 'Certain,' he said, with the utmost conviction. 'Why, stranger, three Republicans have moved into the county, and there ain't a family in the county with a sick Republican in it. We can't lose.'—[New York World.]

Powers and the Duke.

LAST season James T. Powers resigned his position with the "San Toy" company and went to Europe to study the London production of "The Messenger Boy," which had the most phenomenal success for two years at George Edwardes's London Gaiety theater. "London society, as I have found it, is a lead pipe cinch," remarks Mr. Powers. "I must tell you of my experience with a duke when I was in London last spring studying the possibilities in the American characterization of the title rôle of 'The Messenger Boy.' Just before I came away a friend of mine, rather an aristocratic sort of a chap, called on me and said: 'Jimmie, I feel I have not done my duty by you on this trip; you have sequestered yourself too much. Now tonight I am going to introduce you to some of our upper ten. Here's a card for a reception at the Duke of —'s.' 'I don't mention the name of the duke,' adds Mr. Powers, in parenthesis, "because this is an absolutely true story. 'Well, of course, I was much pleased by the invitation. We were ushered into a magnificent house, and passed through several rooms, which were lined with family portraits and flunkies. It was awe-inspiring, I assure you. I never felt my smallness so much before. At last we reached an immense room which was full of people. There was a platform at one end of it, but before I could get my bearings His Grace came forward and shook me by the hand. 'He set me at my ease in an instant, and we stood there chatting for five minutes, then His Grace remarked: 'By the way, Mr. Powers, we have heard such a lot about you, won't you recite something for us?' 'Of course, I said I'd be delighted. His Grace was such a good fellow that I'd have done a good deal more than that for him, so I climbed upon the little platform, and I kept the guests in a good humor for nearly half an hour. 'Old man,' said I, as I grasped my aristocratic friend by the hand as we were departing, 'you have given me the most charming evening of my life.' 'That's all right, Jimmie,' said my friend. 'About two weeks after I returned home, I received this letter from my aristocratic friend,' concludes Mr. Powers: 'My dear Jimmie: When are you coming to London again? Although you do not know it, you were the means of getting me out of the largest hole I ever fell into in my life. If it hadn't been for the £50 I received for your services at the duke's that night, heaven only knows what would have become of me.'—[Washington Times.]

The Professor's Ichthyosaurus.

WHEN the late John C. Draper occupied the chair of professor of natural history, physiology, etc., in the college of the City of New York, he was afflicted with imperfect hearing, and many of the students during his lecture hours took advantage of the old gentleman's deficiency to engage in promiscuous conversations, conscious that the professor could not hear what was being said. It happened on one occasion, when the subject of the professor's lecture was the "Ichthyosaurus," the students were engaged in these conversations, and seemingly ignored the professor's remarks. Although he could not hear what they were talking about, yet he could detect their lips moving, and knew that he did not have their attention, whereupon he rapped on his desk several times to call the class to order and said: "Young gentlemen, this is a most interesting subject we are discussing today, and I assure you that you cannot understand nor have the slightest appreciation or conception of the structure or habits of this hideous, amphibious monster unless you keep your attention and eyes fixed steadily upon me." It is perhaps needless to say that the professor did not join in the general laugh which followed.—[New York Times.]

Why Your Name Isn't Jones.

"DID you know that the Jones family was the oldest done in the world," remarked Senator A. M. Jones, as he twisted his pedals about each other like a grapevine, at the Hotel Pfister yesterday. "The old original man of red clay we read about in the Bible was named Adam Jones." "How is it, Senator, if that is the case, that we are not all named Jones?" inquired a bystander. "Why, simply because when one of the descendants did a mean act he went away and changed his name." Then the little group of politicians lay back in their chairs and laughed.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

June 15, 1902.]

DR. YAMAI KIN.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEW WOMAN AND
WHAT SHE HAS DONE.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE vast and ancient realm of China fame is slow, but enduring. Sometimes a celebrity may receive from his contemporaries marks of recognition and respect, but this is rare, and seldom, indeed, in the history of China has the name of any woman in any dynasty been recognized in any official way. The Chinese woman is so hedged about with forms and proprieties that in her seclusion and helplessness she is unable to rise in any way above her surroundings. But occasionally a woman, even in China, through some accident of birth or environment, shows an enlightened spirit and becomes a beacon light in history. Such a one is Dr. Yami Kin, a Chinese woman physician, the first Oriental woman physician in the world. Indeed, Dr. Yami is the newest "new woman" of all the new women existing today, a woman with a career the story of which seems almost like a tale from the "Arabian Nights."

Dr. Yama Kin is a slight little creature, markedly Chinese in feature, almost elfin in appearance. In her rich and quaint Chinese dress she seems a strange Oriental Bower, the product of an educational cross between the Occident and the Orient. Her education in China, Japan and America has been so advanced, so fraught with travel and culture, and association with diplomatic and official life, that she has all the graces of an accomplished woman of the world, with the naive simplicity and absolute unconsciousness of a child. Dr. Kin is well grounded in the principles of art, is endowed with the literary instincts, and is enough of a politician to take a leading part in the councils of the Chinese reform party, which has for its ultimate object the secession of the southern viceroys from loyalty to the effete Manchu-dynasty. Learned in many sciences, brilliant in conversation, familiar with several languages, her flawless English is a delight to the most accomplished scholar. Dr. Kin is a charming spirit in any circle of society and capable of being the motive force in any community in which she may be thrown.

While Dr. Yamai had her diploma conferred upon her at the time of her American graduation, she has as well the Chinese recognition of her abilities, which is rare, indeed, to find in the possession of any woman. These marks of appreciation and acknowledgment of service are two scrolls, given her after she had successfully treated some of the women of the family of His Excellency, Hali Tsing So, Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. The scrolls are of heavy white satin; upon one of them is embossed in letters of gold Dr. Kin's name, title and a brief sketch of her education in America and her success as a physician, with also a eulogy of her work as a woman of China. The smaller scroll compares Dr. Kin to Pin Tsuen and Kwa To, two ancient Chinese followers of Esculapius. The scrolls are dated in the thirteenth year of the seventh moon, in the reign of Kwong Su, and were written by Kam Tsai Tsin Tai Fu, secretary to the Chinese Legation in Japan, for His Excellency, Hali Tsing.

The family of Dr. Yamai was of the mandarin class, and her father, King Ling Yon, was a scholar of considerable reputation, having had the distinction of being among the first Chinese who studied the English language. Dying when little Yamai was but 2 years old, the infant daughter was, upon his deathbed, confided to the care of his steadfast friend and adviser, Dr. McCarter, missionary and diplomat, who soon after became foreign secretary to the first Chinese legation from China to Japan, where he went to reside, taking with him his wife and adopted daughter.

When Yamao was 5 years old, she crossed the Atlantic with her foster parents, coming to New York, where her quiet little foreign figure attracted great attention upon the street and wherever she was taken. In speaking of this, Dr. Kin says: "We didn't stay long in America, but returned to Shanghai, where the government appointed Dr. McCarthy to investigate the case of several women who had been shipwrecked off the coast of Japan. The revival of learning was just beginning in Japan at that time, and my foster father was appointed to the chair of sciences in the newly-found university at Tokyo. We stayed five years in Japan, and I remember many of my foster father's pupils who have since become famous men in new Japan. I myself studied at home, and learning was made so easy and pleasant for me there that I absorbed much more bookishness than is possessed by most girls of my age." In fact, when the young girl came again to America at the age of 16, and entered a secondary in New York, she was surprised to see that her knowledge in advance of the others of her age in the institution.

Later Yama entered the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, now a branch of Cornell. While there her superior scholarship began to show itself, and after a three-year's course she was graduated first in her class. A competitive examination for an internship in the Mount Vernon Asylum was the next honor won by the little woman, who would have begun practice at once had not fate, in the guise of a well-wishing foster mother, intervened. At this time, Dr. McCarthy was in the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, so Mrs. McCarthy took her back with her to enjoy the society of the captain and cure her of what she called "strong-minded-ness." The winter spent in Washington was during the early part of Cleveland's administration. She met Mrs. Cleveland and also gained Speaker Henderson as a warm personal friend. Secretary Bayard likewise became one of her friends. But the young student was not idle in Washington. She availed herself of the National Museum and commenced the study of microphotography under Prof. Smith, and later published some valuable essays upon this subject.

the serious business of life commenced with

the Oriental girl, for the merchants and influential men of Amoy, a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, hearing of her American work, sent for her and established a hospital, of which she was given charge. In Amoy there were but three competent physicians, and the hospital itself was in the most lamentable condition. The doctor established baths and hygienic wards, with beds, and appliances as near modern as the conditions would admit, but the hard work and the climate were too much for her health, and after some time she joined the McCarthys, who were residing in Kobe, Japan. The doctor related a most interesting experience which she passed through just before leaving Amoy, as follows: "The military Governor of Fuh Kien was an old Manchu, who was very fond of his young wife. One night a messenger came to me, saying that the Governor's wife was very ill, and requesting me to come to her aid. I stayed with the sick woman for a few days, till she was practically well. Then the military Governor rewarded me in a characteristic Chinese way. He sent me home in his own official chair—a gorgeous affair, borne by eight attendants. In imposing array before me marched twelve bright-robed fluters, beating drums and clashing cymbals. Behind me rode my assistant in a smaller chair. The procession passed through the narrowest and busiest streets of the city, and you can imagine what a sensation our coming made among the good people of Amoy. To see a woman in the military Governor's sacred chair was a thing unheard of. That that woman should be a Chinese woman made the sight still more strange, and that a Chinese woman riding in an official chair should be clad in European clothing was strange beyond the strangeness of miracles to their simple eyes." In Japan, Dr. Kin remained five years, taking service under the mission there, and being placed in charge of a large hospital practice. Again ill-health put a stop to active work, and then Dr. Kin came back to America, this time



DR. YAMAI KIN.

to San Francisco, where she has been deeply interested in the education of the Chinese Americans.

It may easily be seen that so talented and accomplished a woman as Dr. Yamai could not remain unknown to the club women of so progressive a city as San Francisco, and, indeed, it was not long before this Oriental woman came in touch with American club life. Her abilities were so manifest that she was soon engaged for a course of lectures, before not only the San Francisco clubs, but also those of Oakland, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. Her subjects touch upon the real Japanese woman, upon flower festivals, fans, Shinto, the spirit of Japan Chinese art, literature, the drama, symbolism, the customs of rank, Buddhism, Loatze and Taoism, funeral customs, folk-lore, etc., etc. Dr. Kin is a fluent and delightful speaker and is thoroughly familiar with the life, character and national purpose of both China and Japan.

Dr. Kin has most intelligent and comprehensive views upon all topics of current interest, and she expresses herself in faultless English. In speaking of the proposed reenactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the doctor says: "I think that the enactment and enforcement of an exclusion law is eminently proper in this country, but it seems to me it would be sounder judgment if the terms of such an act were made broader and its application more general.

"Intelligent Americans must be convinced that there are laborers of other nationalities who prove undesirable neighbors. It must be said of the Chinese who come to this country that, as a general rule, they are tractable, and in the course of time become amenable to the superior civilizing influences with which they are surrounded. In justice to them it at least may be said that they are not an aggressively disturbing element in a community; that is, they do not comprise your anarchistic clubs nor are they the people who kill your Presidents.

"There is another feature of this subject that few people stop to think about, and that is the fact that Chinese laborers would not come to these shores were there not a demand for them, which is created by the capitalist on this eastern shore of the Pacific.

"The resident of China who moves in the average walks of life is a conservative man, and is not prone to travel. The laborer comes here because he is offered superior inducements. You cannot blame him for coming, when he is told that, if he will consent to work for two, three or four years, as the case may be, for perhaps

his board and clothes, afterward he will be in a position to save a couple of thousand dollars, with which he can realize what is a high ambition, namely, to become a merchant.

"These men are desirous of bettering their condition, they are anxious that their children should be sent to American schools, and they attire both themselves and their families in clothing of American pattern. You must bear in mind that these instances are not urged as an argument against the propriety of the enactment of an exclusion law which will keep out an undesirable class of population, but entire justice and expediency it seems to me, would demand its direction also against some classes of European laborers who have free access to your shores."

Further the doctor said that the great factor of Chinese immigration is the great profit to transportation companies. The immigrants have no money, and the agents of the great companies who bring them here have to pay all their expenses, deposit with the steamship company enough to cover their return passage in case of deportation, provide for their transportation into Mexico and the funds necessary to smuggle them across the line. It is safe to say that there is an expenditure of at least \$400 per capita, before the Chinese laborer leaves his native land.

Dr. Kin is now turning her thoughts toward the advancement of the women of China, and is planning work for herself in that direction. Of this work she says: "My educational plans are hardly formulated yet, and I must be largely governed by the opportunities open to me and the means I can command. Though the Chinese women are stretching out earnestly for higher education, yet I feel it would not be at all advisable to attempt to transplant any ideas of full-blown college education at the outset. The only field open to women in China, except in a few isolated instances, is that of home life, and we shall gain far more if, in the beginning, we emphasize education which will fit a girl for that, rather than culture for culture's sake. So I feel on this ground we can introduce physical culture, pointing out the benefits to be derived from a vigorous mother, and it will be one of the strongest factors to abolish the foot-binding system which cripples women so much. Then I feel that natural science study should be made a strong feature, so there may be a proper understanding of natural phenomena to relieve the burden of superstition. There must be inculcation of the broad lines of truth and ethical principles, and some explanation of how the strivings of the human soul came into relationship with the Infinite which brings about the spiritual life—the higher life which shall control and guide the lower. Literary culture is already highly prized by the Chinese; there will be no difficulty in urging that, and last, though not least, the cultivation of those graces which are inherent in the cultured woman. Far from despising the learning of the ancients, we wish simply to go on rather than stop the work."

"Many of those in the past," the doctor says, "who have been teaching in China, have been attempting to fill positions quite beyond their capabilities; they were lacking in the requisites that would make their services valuable. Such conditions are gradually being improved upon, and I am firmly convinced that the ultimate result will be for a great measure of good, so far as my countrymen are concerned."

The doctor is quite optimistic upon the outlook for Chinese women, though years must elapse before favorable conditions are established.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN

CUBA TO COLUMBIA AND VICE VERSA

(Published in April, 1896.)

A voice went over the waters—
A stormy edge of the sea—
Fairlest of Freedom's daughters,
Have you no help for me?
Do you not hear the rusty chain
Clanking about my feet?
Have you not seen my children slain
Whether in cell or street?
Oh, if you were sad as I,
And I as you were strong,
You would not have to call or cry—
You would not suffer long!

(Written May 21, 1902.)

A voice went over the waters—
The edge of a sunlit sea—
Newest of Freedom's daughters,
My help went out to thee.
Time it was that the West should aid
A sister of the West,
When her own mother's jeweled blade
Was stabbing at her breast!
Where in battle my bullets flew
Along your gallant shore,
Much, indeed, I was aiding you—
But Civilization more!

—[Stanzas from Will Carleton's Cuban poems, in *June* Everywhere.

A CANAL-BOAT VILLAGE

People who object to living in snug quarters, and think that love in a cottage is altogether too contracted for continual affection, should go and take a look at the cabins in the canal-boat village in New York Harbor. Those who are preparing to live in their trunks and grips during the summer could get fine lessons there of snug existence. The whole cabin is not much larger than an ordinary bedroom, but how every morsel of space is utilized! If there is a square inch of interior that gets away without doing its duty in the great work of containing things, it must have a politician's talent for evasion. The tidy little kitchen stove is so close to the wall that you wonder if the latter was not made of asbestos to guard against fire. The clock is about as small as our ingenious Connecticut friends have yet been able to make contain twenty-four hours. The pantry-cupboard-and-storeroom combined, possess the appearance of having been packed and then put under hydraulic pressure. The carpet-pattern (for a canal-villager always insists on having her floor neatly clad) is appropriately minute. A tiny library whispers its titles from an unexpected corner. Minute bedrooms for child or adult appear to you now and then like prone ghosts. Several pictures, narrowly but visibly framed, cover the wooden wainscoting.—[Will Carleton's Magazine, Every-where.]

able Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have times substituted our headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of
Sample Refinements

Great
Total Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week - Mr. Ralph St

Los Angeles Sunday Times

[June 15, 1902]

June 15, 1902]

Summer Resorts in the Sierra Madres.

MOUNTAIN RESTING PLACES.

DELIGHTFUL CAMPS AMONG THE SUMMITS NORTH OF PASADENA.

By a Special Contributor.

SINCE it appears to be the policy of the government to dispense with all the resorts within the limits of the reservations, thus eliminating the supposed danger of fire and the consequent destruction of the watersheds, the managers of some of the most popular resorts in Southern California have combined interests, and concentrated their forces on lands patented previous to the establishment of the reserves. A few of the camps, notably those of Sturtevant's and Dell's, where pine shades and rippling streams acted as an elixir on the weary flood-tide of life, have been totally abandoned, because the owners could prove no claims that would preserve their locations. Others, however, have been more fortunate in possessing deeds, leases, or mining interests that entitled them to their holdings and to the continuation of their summer business.

A five-year lease is in the possession of the managers of Wilson Peak Park and Strain's Camp, which are two of the most picturesque aerial resorts in Southern California. The former is located at the head of the trail, on the outer crest of the Sierra Madre Mountains, while the latter is ensconced in a forested nest of mountains one and one-half miles to the northeast. The view from the park is one of exceptional variety. Down in the

depths can be seen a great crowded pathway of civilization, where electric lights glimmer at night, and where the smoke of locomotives and manufactories wreaths up by day. Then if one wishes to forget absolutely the world of man, he may turn his back on the scene of life and face an interminable mass of mountains where the music that seems to emanate from the pines, the sky, the sunshine and even heaven, is far more melodious than the discordances of strife and struggle and turmoil that seem to seep up from the lower valley.

B. D. Wilson, who in his day was one of the most prominent men in Southern California, was instrumental in building the original trail up to the peak which has since been named for him. Forty-five years ago, before fires had devastated the timber on the outer slopes, Mr. Wilson built and used the trail for bringing out lumber, and even now in some of the cañons can be seen many stumps that speak the history of those early days.

Timber for Sacred Purposes.

Timber was also obtained in this locality for repairing the San Gabriel Mission, and it is said that both Indians and Mexicans exercised the greatest care in cutting and transporting the lumber, believing that if it touched the ground it became unholy and unfit for use. They were especially careful in regard to wood that was to be used for crosses. Before a tree was cut, immense quantities of brush were placed over the ground where the trunk was expected to fall, and when the ax

had completed its work, the tree was thrown to the men's shoulders to its final destination. Superstition seems an unreasonable one, but investigations of science, there have been no claiming that the ground is more unholy than the tree's back.

Thousands of pleasure-seekers and lovers have climbed this old trail during the past year, and in 1890 it was repaired and grown by parties connected with Harvard University, some time on the summit of Mt. Wilson. Investigations. They used a photographic instrument and photographing the heavens, means found that the atmosphere at this place is clearer than in any other portion of the western locality in South America.

During the past year the Mt. Wilson Company spent considerable sums of money on the trail. It is now in excellent condition for summer use. Toll is charged, and parties can use it freely, its beauties without fear of lightning or books.

There are two trails leading from the base of Wilson, each of which is about eight miles long, their entire course being in the midst of the finest scenery in America, while all about the slopes are clothed in fragrant garments of plants, wild flowers. The starting points of the two trails are separated by several miles, and as the routes are different from those of the other, parties go up one way and down the other. The

where toll is charged, was built by the railroad and on better grades than the old trail, reached by taking the stage into the mouth of Eaton Cañon, changes cars for accommodations on this trail may appropriately be made on the old trail.

The old trail may be reached by the Railroad to Sierra Madre, and reached by taking the stage into the mouth of Eaton Cañon, changes cars for accommodations on this trail may appropriately be made on the old trail.

At the foot of each trail are goodly numbers of the descendants of the old trail, it is at these places that one may find the most amusing, absurd or thrilling of the mountain tourist.

College professors are said to be customers to manage. They are the signboards and frequently go they have never been on an animal on saddling and bridling their theory, and the results are some of the recent arrivals, who has one of our State universities, too when he was safe from observation, kept up the trail, he held his knees, pommel of the saddle. As a finish, the throat-latch of the bridle unfastening, kept up a continual wheezing, the top the professor was not on he could scarcely walk, while the and groaned as if in the last stages of professor stormed at the manager, been given an animal with the horse would be the death of most riders, failed to convince him that his and strapping had been at fault, with a poor opinion of men and in general.

The first two miles of the old trail, among the brush of the foothills, and giving the traveler beautiful views through the telescopic cañons. Down the stream that occasionally leaps out of its spray as a child shakes its head, the path winds into the upper cañon and passes the quarter-way house in a mass of wild verdure, own the

A Wealth of Ferns and Flowers.

From now on endless varieties of plants make the earth gay and fragrant, larger and deeper, and in many places over the trail. For a distance of ten feet high and all luxuriant, some, ranging in color from deep lavender. They have sprung up in an area, where one would naturally expect growth existed, but they have and cluster among the blackened among shadows. There are patens, bells, larkspur, Indian pinks, lilies of Bethlehem, poppies, Mariposa, many other species.

The varieties of brush and plants on this mountain ladder differ at the base of the most prominent being scrub oak, manzanita, bay, spruce, dense olive foliage of the bay trees, mountains, besides being fragrant upon, is noted for its medicinal properties. Mexicans gather it and hang it in the air, while the leaves crushed and haled are said to be a sure cure.

At this time of the year Nature is making great preparations for the berries, currants, peas, raspberries. The manzanita, which is in full bloom, the daisies reminding one of the cañons.

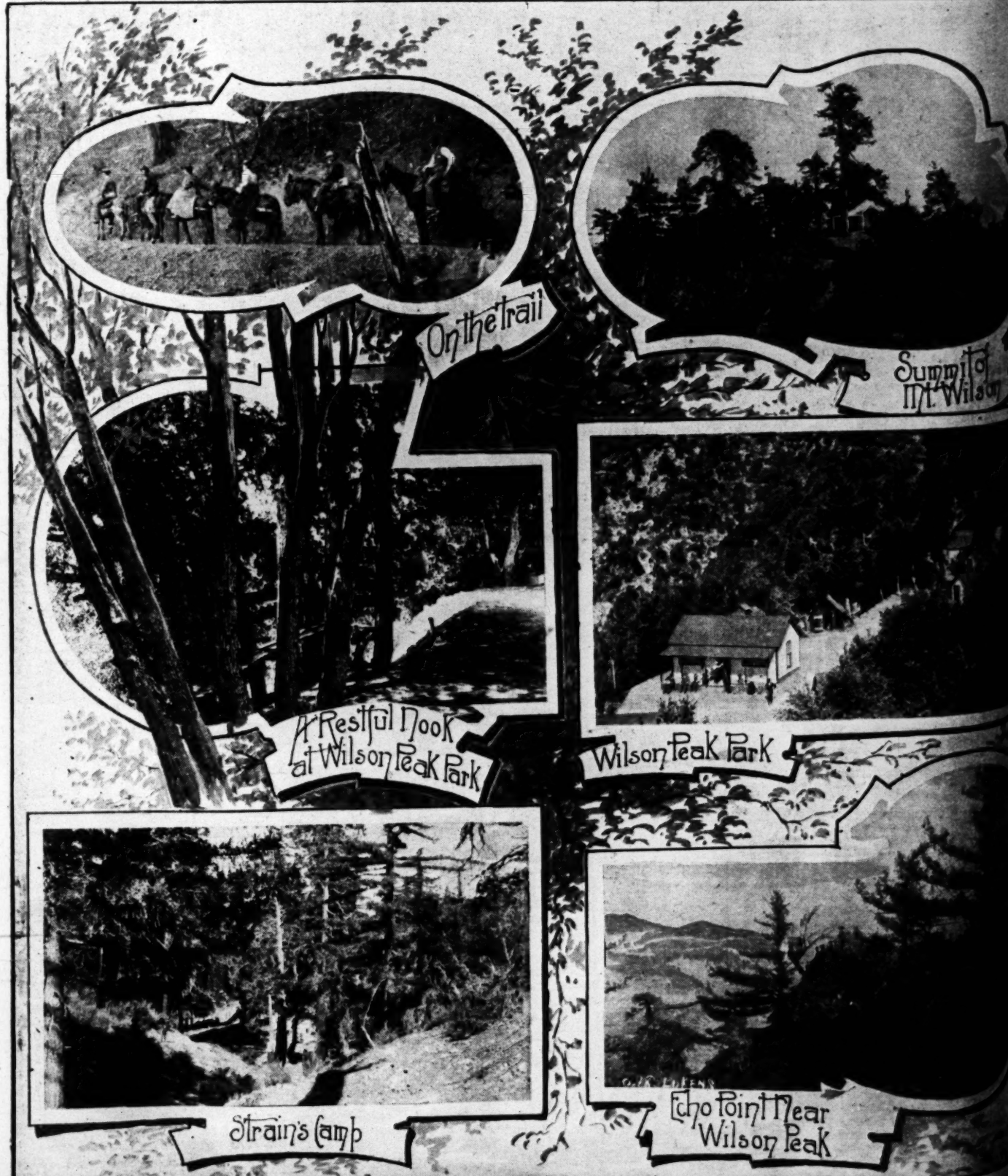
These Southern California mountains are more than any others in America up toward the sky, their flanks few spots are available for building miles up the trail is a cabin, in the stream, which is called the Wilson Peak Park. In a previous season a man was in the place and contributed to supplying them with provisions case required. He was a man of native town and possessed a and avoirdupois.

One day two ministers stopped leisurely walked about, looking stepping inside the cabin and marks, but were to haughty to rough clothes, who was becoming pertinence. Finally they decided hot coffee and strode up with "Are you the half-way man?"

That was more than the big suppressed a few things he and with a menacing look a looked like a half-way man, alarmed and took to their heels to the valley they took the other

At the Summit.

At the summit are excellent forty-five people. The top of a has been leveled and forms a cottages have been built. There are bedrooms, while others are dining-room and kitchen. So isolated from the group and a



Madres.

ed its work, the tree was transposed to its final destination. The seems an unreasonable one, for, in the science, there have been no records of the ground is more unholy than the ground of pleasure-seekers and lovers of the old trail during the years since 1890 it was repaired and greatly improved with Harvard University, who the summit of Mt. Wilson in 1890. They used a photographic telescope in photographing the heavens, and it is that the atmosphere at this point is any other portion of the world in South America.

past year the Mt. Wilson Company has made sums of money on this old trail, an excellent condition for summer travel, and parties can use it freely without fear of lightning the

two trails leading from the valley of which is about eight miles in course being in the midst of some in America, while all about are in fragrant garments of pines, hemlock, and the starting points of the two trails, several miles, and as the scene is from those of the other, parties and down the other. The

where toll is charged, was built by a stock company, and is broad and on better grades than the old trail. It is reached by taking the stage in Pasadena, and riding into the mouth of Eaton Cañon, where the passenger changes cars for accommodations on the burro railway, as this trail may appropriately be called.

On the Old Trail.

The old trail may be reached by taking the Santa Fé Railroad to Sierra Madre, and riding in the 'bus to the foot of the mountain. Traffic over these trails is carried on entirely by burros, unless the traveler is a good pedestrian and prefers to walk. During the summer many parties from Pasadena and Los Angeles make trips to the summit at night, walking all the way, and enjoying the cool, exhilarating beauty of the moon-lit world.

At the foot of each trail are efficient guides and a goodly number of the descendants of Balaam's ass, and it is at these places that one may hear many an anecdote of amusing, absurd or thrilling incidents that befall the mountain tourist.

College professors are said to be the most difficult customers to manage. They absolutely refuse to read the signboards and frequently get lost. Even though they have never been on an animal's back, they insist on riding and bridling their steeds according to theory, and the results are sometimes disastrous. One of the recent arrivals, who has attained prominence in one of our State universities, took the trail alone, and when he was safe from observation he shortened his stirrups till they held his knees on a level with the pommel of the saddle. As a finishing touch, he tightened the throat-latch of the bridle until the burro, in breathing kept up a continual wheezing. When he arrived at the top the professor was not only wrathful, but so lame he could scarcely walk, while the poor burro staggered, and groaned as if in the last stages of collapse. The professor stormed at the management because he had been given an animal with the heaves and a saddle that would be the death of most riders. All ordinary powers failed to convince him that his methods of cinching and strapping had been at fault, and he returned home with a poor opinion of men and burros and mountains in general.

The first two miles of the old trail turns in and out among the brush of the foothills, always climbing up and giving the traveler beautiful glimpses of valley through the telescopic cañons. Down below is a prancing stream that occasionally leaps over rock walls, tossing its spray as a child shakes its curls. After two miles the path winds into the upper cañon, crosses the stream and passes the quarter-way house, a delightful retreat in a mass of wild verdure, owned by Los Angeles people.

A Wealth of Ferns and Flowers.

From now on endless varieties of ferns and wild flowers make the earth gay and fragrant. The timber is larger and deeper, and in many places forms archways over the trail. For a distance of at least half a mile is a marvelous garden of lupines, many of the stalks being ten feet high and all luxuriant with beautiful blossoms, ranging in color from deep purple to delicate lavender. They have sprung up in a patch of burnt soil, where one would naturally suppose no nourishment for growth existed, but they have succeeded admirably and cluster among the blackened stumps like sunbeams among shadows. There are patches of lilac, canterbury bells, jasper, Indian pinks, Indian paintbrush, stars of Bethlehem, poppies, Mariposa lilies, clematis and many other species.

The varieties of brush and timber that climb along the mountain ladder differ at various elevations, some of the most prominent being sycamore, maple, live oak, scrub oak, manzanita, bay, spruce, pine, and cedar. The dense olive foliage of the bay trees that thrive in these mountains, besides being fragrant and beautiful to look upon, is noted for its medicinal qualities. Indians and mountaineers gather it and hang it in sick rooms to purify the air, while the leaves crushed and their fragrance inhaled are said to be a sure cure for a headache.

At this time of the year Nature's vegetable garden is in its grand preparations for the annual crop of gooseberries, currants, peas, raspberries, cherries and salmon berries. The manzanita, which in Spanish means little bush, is in full bloom, the delicate tints of its blossoms rivaling one of the eastern trailing arbutus.

These Southern California mountains have less level than any others in America. Ridge after ridge rolls up toward the sky, their flanks clustering so close that the tops are available for building or camping. Four miles up the trail is a cabin, in a nook on the bank of the stream, which is called the "half-way house." During a previous season a man weighing 250 pounds lived in the place and contributed to the wants of the tourists, supplying them with provisions or information as the case required. He was a man of some prominence in his native town and possessed a pride befitting his station and environment.

One day two ministers stopped at the cabin. They leisurely walked about, looking everything over, even entering inside the cabin and making humorous remarks, but were too haughty to notice the man in the nook of the stream, who was becoming wrathful at their impertinence. Finally they decided they would like some hot coffee and strode up with the question: "Are you the half-way man?"

"That was more than the big fellow could stand. He supposed a few things he would like to have said, and with a menacing look asked if they thought he looked like a half-way man. The ministers became alarmed and took to their heels, and when they returned to the valley they took the other trail.

At the Summit.

At the summit are excellent accommodations for forty-five people. The top of a saddle between two peaks has been leveled and forms a flat, on which numerous cottages have been built. The smaller ones are used for bedrooms, while others are utilized for parlor, office, dining-room and kitchen. Some of the cottages are situated from the group and stand in quiet, picturesque

locations, where one can meditate and be entirely alone. Shady nooks are made inviting by hammocks and rustic seats, while a telephone system enables guests to talk with friends and relatives in the valley.

Mt. Harvard, like a sentinel, keeps vigil over the valley and the trail leading to it is one of the most delightful in the mountains. It is densely shaded and through the foliage one catches glimpses of panoramic splendor. On this trail one sees "the Devil's Slide," a ferocious-looking slash in the side of the mountain, that looks as if the Emperor of the Inferno had used his butcher knife too freely, causing a great layer of strata to drop down into the depths. The view of the valley from Mt. Harvard is unsurpassed, and is an ideal place to study the vagaries of the elements, as well as of sun, moon and stars. Here the sun seems to rise and set especially for the spectator. It gathers into its luminous arms and overturns the great color chest of earth, and seems to laugh as the gorgeous tints fall like confetti on clouds, sky and mountain peaks. Every night it weaves a beautiful color blanket, and when its work is completed it hides its head behind San Gabriel Peak, puts out its light, and lets the world go to sleep.

The Coming of Night.

When these marvelous sunset scenes dim and fade and darkness begins to envelop the world, electric lights spring out in the depths, until the whole San Gabriel Valley is transformed into a luminous fire river. Pasadena, and innumerable smaller towns, nestle close to the base of the mountains, each contributing its share of light to irradiate night's blackness, while twenty miles to the south and 5300 feet below, Los Angeles gleams and quivers like a lake of phosphorus, and seems a magnetic center toward which the great river of light and its tributaries are flowing for outlet. Electric cars dart from place to place, the mass of headlights gleaming like swarming fireflies.

During the night heavy fogs sometimes roll in from the ocean, covering the lower world with impenetrable folds of fleecy texture. Like a vast and heavy canvas it separates the world and its incongruities from the blue sky, from the sun and from heaven. By the hands of the infinite its edges are stretched from mountain to sea, sometimes tied in place by rainbows, sometimes tacked by stars and sometimes tied to earth by invisible cords. On the under side, this great canvas is dark and dripping with moisture, but on the upper side it is a translucent, iridescent mass of down, constantly changing in form, bubbling into pinnacles, waves and castles as if the winds were blowing it from beneath. It seldom reaches heights above 4000 feet, but lies close among the flanks of the lower cañons, leaving the sun-wreathed mountain tops undisturbed.

Wilson Peak Park and Strain's Camp.

Wilson Peak is one and one-half miles from camp. It was on the summit of this mountain, at an elevation of 6000 feet, that the original resort was established. The place has since been abandoned and the summer crowds are concentrated at Wilson Peak Park and Strain's Camp.

A short distance from Wilson Peak is Echo Rock, a precipitous granite ledge over which one might tumble into an abyss 1500 feet deep. For many years a grand old pine leaned almost horizontally over the chasm, and into its branches the intrepid humans swarmed like so many birds, risking their necks that they might better investigate the mysteries of space and hear more distinctly the numerous echoes that responded to their calls. It seemed inevitable that some tragedy must occur if the tree remained, so it has recently been cut. From this point is obtained a magnificent mountain view. Great, rugged, tree-foamed billows roll toward the horizon like a tempestuous sea, its vast area exuberant with ever-changing lights and colors that spring into life in response to the caprices of sun and moon.

Strain's Camp is situated in a beautiful semi-cañon that has been set aside as a rendezvous for campers. Tents furnished with all housekeeping necessities are pitched in coolest and shadiest nooks. A generously-stocked grocery store is located in the midst, as well as a parlor, dining-room and kitchen, and meals are served to those who object to housekeeping. The best of ice-cold water is to be obtained from a spring and a well, and large tin cans that can be packed on burros have been especially made for carrying water to the tents farthest removed.

The west fork of the San Gabriel River, with its famous trout pools, is only two miles from this camp, and a day spent there with rod and reel is productive of much sport. Two deer were seen by a recent visitor, while other animals, including wild cats, mountain lions, gray squirrels and coyotes sometimes stray into these mountain haunts of man.

HELEN LUKENS JONES.

SHAKESPEARE VS. BACON.

After a long sojourn in the cheerless and desolate caves of oblivion, the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is once more in the center of the stage, with the lime-light shining upon it and a huge chorus of argumentative cranks in a double row behind it. Some of the latest theories promulgated are as follows:

(a) That Bacon and Shakespeare were one and the same man.

(b) That Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays while in prison, serving a sentence of one year for profanely cursing and swearing on the public highway.

(c) That the name Bacon was merely Shakespeare's nom de plume, assumed because the bard was a ham actor.

(d) That Shakespeare, being ashamed of his plays, blamed Bacon.

(e) That Shakespeare invented the Baconian theory in order to mislead his creditors.

(f) That the real author of the plays was Bacon's father-in-law, a saloonkeeper, named George W. Ferguson.

(g) That Shakespeare sold out his playwrighting business to Bacon after writing half of the plays.

(h) That Shakespeare and Bacon were partners.

(i) That they were not.

(j) That maybe they were.

(k) That nobody knows whether they were or not.

(l) That nobody cares.—[Baltimore News.

THE CENTENARY OF TROUSERS.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE BIFURCATED GARMENT WAS ADOPTED.

[London Leader:] One hundred years ago this month John Bull stood forth in all the splendor of his first pair of trousers. The pride of a small boy in his first pair is so universally known and recognized as to have passed into a common saying. John Bull, on the other hand, was not at first so very much taken with the new style of dress. But as years passed he became accustomed to trousers, until in this, the centenary of the adoption of the article, he is extremely fastidious as to the cut of them and the proper cruse that should adorn them.

Really this month does not mark the hundredth year of the first adoption of trousers in England, but of the readoption. For although the ignorant are in the habit of supposing that the ancient Britons were dressed in very little indeed, the fact is that long before the Romans invaded our isle our forefathers were in their way famous for the cut of their trousers. Planché, in his "Cyclopaedia of Costume," says, in speaking of Roman times:

"I have said that millions of men and women in those early ages were content with two or three garments of a similar description, whatever their name or the material of which they were composed; there were, however, other millions whose costume at the same period presented an important addition, so markedly characteristic of a distinct origin that it deserves, I think, more consideration than it seems to have hitherto received. This addition was the clothing of the legs independently and completely down to the feet; a custom invariably observed by them through all their migrations, unaffected by change of climate or form of government. In brief, the nations of the ancient world might be fairly divided into two great groups or classes—the trousered and the untousered. Among the latter were the Greeks and the Romans, deriving their origin, as it appears to be generally acknowledged, from the bare-legged Egyptians, while two great branches of the Scythic, or Northern Asiatic family, which had overrun Europe and colonized the south of Britain long previous to the Roman invasion—namely, the Kimmeri and Keltae—wore the distinguishing close trousers or loose pantaloons, called by them bracae or brachae."

History relates that trousers were almost universal in England until the Romans conquered and compelled the aborigines to abandon their ancient habit for garb such as their conquerors wore. But the haughty Roman soldier could not compel the Irish or Scottish peoples to adopt a different dress. In those countries trousers have been worn time out of mind, so that, although the old adage to the effect that one can't take "breeks off a Heelanman" is quite true, they could have been at any time during the past two thousand years, taken off a Lowlander. The centennial of trousers is therefore of local concern to England, and will not interest the Scotsman or Irishman.

After the Romans quitted our shores the people of England gradually reverted to their old style of dress, at least as regards trousers. The twelfth-century cut of trousers was strikingly like that article of limited feminine wear known as "bloomers." In the reign of Henry VIII the name appears more or less frequently in wardrobe accounts, and in the Elizabethan period they were certainly in use, for Ben Jonson, in his play "Staple of News," has Peniboy, junior, walk "in his gowne, waistcoat, and trousers." Dekker, too, in the "Gull's Horn Book," 1609, speaks of "the Italian's close strosser."

How it came to pass that trousers fell into desuetude and knee breeches and fanciful stockings took their place does not appear to be thoroughly understood. It would seem to be recognized that up to one hundred years ago they were quite out of fashion in England, although among our colonists in North America they continued in use. Lord Carlisle, writing to his wife from America in 1778, says: "The gnats in this part of the River Delaware are as large as sparrows; I have armed myself against them by wearing trousers, which is the constant dress of this country." The last clause of this letter would seem to prove not only that the Americans wore trousers, but that the article of clothing was not in general use in England.

Like the daring individual who first put up an umbrella, those that first wore trousers were subject to a great deal of harassing ridicule. Gidday, the famous caricaturist of his day, delighted in depicting notabilities in the then looked-upon grotesque garb. But trousers, like many another useful article, have lived down all opposition and made themselves the universal wear. Indeed, in 1849, an American lady threatened to introduce an exaggerated pattern of them as the universal costume for women, and appeared on public platforms dressed in "bloomers," advocating the style of dress. For a time many women wore them; but as the men refused to keep sober faces, the skirt was quickly reverted to and reestablished. The bicycle craze gave indications of bringing bloomers again to serious attention. Many were the changes that have taken place in fashion and cut during the past century. At times trousers fitted with almost the tightness of a glove; at other times the cloth used in the making of a pair would have been sufficient for two pairs of the present-day article. Sometimes it was fashionable to have them pulled tight and strapped under the foot, à la Brother Jonathan, a chain by some being used for this purpose. At another period no one was correctly attired unless he had his trousers turned up. A practice in use by the Gauls still survives in rural districts of tying the trousers under the knees.

SUSPICIOUS LONGEVITY.

A curious discovery has been made in connection with the veterans of the Italian War of Independence. Instead of dying off gradually, as might be expected, they are actually increasing!

Forty-two years ago Garibaldi sailed with 1000 men from Quarto. Of this gallant band there are today 1200 survivors.

Again, Italy is paying £60,000 a year to 18,241 pensioners of the 1848 campaign. According to the average rates of mortality, four-fifths of them ought to be dead.

—[Rome Correspondence London Mail.

able Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have many times substantiated our headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of

Camel D. B.

the Public.
A Great
Total Price, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph St.

18

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 15, 1902.]

June 15, 1902.]

THE CATTLE DUFFER.

A FAST PASSING CHARACTER IN AUSTRALIAN LIFE.

From the London Mail.

THE cattle duffer belongs to a now fast-dwindling class. Happily so!

In bygone days, when settlement was scanty, the country for the most part wild and untenanted, and when big squatters were the only pioneers of the vast interior pastoral regions, he flourished exceedingly, and drove his gay, but nefarious, trade with a fine dash and recklessness and a contemptuous disregard of the police. His number was then to be reckoned by the hundred.

His methods were as follows: He built himself a hut in the heart of some great forest, situated within a measurable distance of two or more big cattle stations. Near the hut he constructed an inclosure—a paddock surrounded with a dog-leg fence (a dog-leg fence is made by heaping the trunks of sapling trees about forked stakes driven into the ground.) These paddocks always embraced a stream of running water, and were often many acres in extent.

Having so provided himself, he descended on horse-back at night upon the squatting runs, armed with a stock-whip and revolver, and what cattle he could find he drove off to his fastness. When his stolen herd had accumulated to sufficiently grave proportions, assisted by his servants and fellow-robbers, he proceeded to alter their brands. Roping and throwing the cattle one by one, first the old brand was obliterated by applying a red-hot, broad, flat searing-iron to the spot, and then, after allowing a time for the wound to heal, his own brand was imprinted on the scar. So treated, the proper owners of the animals could never identify them. The cattle duffer thereupon drove his prey to the nearest market, and sold them at auction, often to the very men whom he had robbed.

A Profitable Business.

Sometimes he was caught head-handed by his enemies, the squatters, and was convicted and imprisoned; sometimes he was shot and perished miserably in the bush, the story of his end known only to the man who slew him, who wisely kept the secret to himself; but more often he escaped scot-free, made much money, retired from his lawless calling, and developed into a squatter on his own account. Many great colonial fortunes have been so founded.

It is an open secret that the late millionaire, James Tyson, Australia's richest pastoralist, commenced life as a cattle duffer. I knew one once intimately myself, who died recently worth several hundred thousand pounds. He was clerk of petty sessions in a town of the New England Plains, a respectable government servant—but only in the daytime; after dark he was a prince of cattle duffers, employing over twenty rascals, at whose head he led many a wild midnight raid in that rich squatting district.

For almost twenty years he carried on this double life, his villainy unsuspected by the many, known only to a few, whose silence he purchased with his tainted gold. He was appointed a justice of the peace, and died in all the odors of sanctity. It may interest Englishmen to learn that he was a Scot, a Highlander, whose ancestors were famous covenanting chiefs, who gave much trouble to Lowland farmers in their day. I have seen in his study a rusted old broadsword, which he declared had, in the hand of an ancient grandsire, cut off a lock of Claverhouse's wig. "A braw swipe," the old scoundrel used to say, but hardly canny. Another inch to left or right, and Drumclog would never have been focht."

The New Type of Duffer.

The cattle duffer of the present day is not of the heroic type of old. He has dwindled in courage as well as numerically. In another fifty years he will perhaps have disappeared; but, as yet, he can be counted by the score, and he will endure so long as any pastoral district in Australia affords him a fair scope for his calling—that is, until the vast pastoral holdings are split up and populated. The railroad, the telegraph, and the mounted police now keep him in check, and serve to restrain his ambitions; but in spite of them he still flourishes.

Obliged to face more resolute and frequent opposition than his predecessors, he has abandoned his old reckless, dashing ways, and for them has substituted habits of cowardice and cunning. He is now content to steal one bullock, horse, sheep, or steer at a time, and his methods are different. He still possesses a secret fastness, a private little inclosed cattle run; but instead of, as formerly, situate in well-watered forest lands, it is now perched in some wild, mountainous region, and he is often at pains to build for himself a dam, in order that his stolen stock may not die of thirst.

If the cattle duffer be a station hand, he hides the beasts he steals in some secret fastness, often in the heart of his employer's run, and sells the same at a tithe of their value to the first cattle duffering drover who passes his way. The drover's unlawful profits vastly exceed those of the station hand; therefore the latter, as soon as he can save enough money, invariably becomes a drover. The drover is recognized as a professional. The station hand is regarded as an amateur, or rather an apprentice. The drover either ends his days in prison or develops into a respectable pastoralist, in which latter case, because conversant with the tricks of his former trade, he contrives to preserve his herds from the depredations of his old associates, and thereby excites the envy and admiration of his squatting neighbors.

A Sociable Creature.

The cattle duffer is usually a lean and wiry individual, saw-toothed, bright-eyed, raw-boned, and hard as nails. His countenance is marked with an expression of combined suspicion, wakefulness, and cunning. He wears,

when on the road, a Crimean shirt, a pair of close-fitting moleskin trousers, a wide-brimmed slouch felt hat, and seamless blucher boots. He carries his swag—blanket, weather-proof coat, gun, billy, flour and tea—upon a pack-horse. When he can he rides in company, for he is a sociable creature and a braggart.

To the chance wayfarer he will recount impossible stories of his cleverness in his private occupation, and in sheer vanity recklessly betrays himself whenever opportunity occurs. Ninety per cent. of Australian cattle duffers could be arrested and convicted on their own admissions within a month if the mounted police agreed for that period to don ordinary bush apparel, and casually "chum in" with the drovers on the road. But then mounted police are human beings, and with the duffers in jail their occupation would be gone.

The Bush Dandy.

When on holiday the cattle duffer blossoms out into a bush dandy. He discards his blucher boots in favor of high-heeled patent leathers; he covers his shirt with a short black coat, and encircles his neck and waist with scarlet silk handkerchiefs. He spends his time loafing at the street corners of back block towns, ogling the local belles, drinking rum and whisky at the "pubs" (he rarely gets drunk—he is too cunning,) or attending horse and cattle sales, at which he often picks up bargains; for he has a keen eye for the points of a horse, and he can tell at a glance the weight of a steer to within a few pounds. He is on his holiday a boor, a bully (he can use his fists like a professional,) a sharper, and a brute. On the road, however, he strives to be a boon companion to all whom he encounters; for his way is long and tedious, and he hates to be alone.

Seated at the campfire he is at his best—a racy, if not a witty, raconteur, hospitable to a fault (his all is at the disposal of his guest,) and he is a perfect listener if his companion chooses to talk. His principal accomplishment, however, I must not neglect. He can swear! It is said, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." Well, scratch a cattle duffer and you find a jurist. In the true sense of the word. Put him on his mettle—that is, annoy him—and, but my pen is powerless to describe him!

AMBROSE PLATT.

ROMANCE OF DIGGING.

PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE OF LONDON AND HIS WORK IN EGYPT.

From the London Mail.

PROF. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, the Edwards professor of Egyptology at University College, London, has just returned from his annual visit to Egypt, where he devotes his life to "plucking out the heart of the mystery" of the dead ages which lie embedded in the tombs of the centuries.

Life in the desert is full of interest, though naturally it is simple. The party travel as near as possible to their destination by rail and then on foot to the spot which they have decided to excavate. If it is a long way from a station, they have camels to transport them. There are generally five or six Europeans, a hundred men and boys who have been employed by Prof. Flinders Petrie before, and perhaps 150 new boys from the neighboring villages, so that the settlement is not so small as most people would think.

The first thing they do is to build their mud huts, as they are more comfortable to live in than tents. The sitting-room is generally 18x10 feet, and the bedroom is 6x10 feet. The size of the apartments is governed by the fact that they have to be in multiples of the four-meter boards which are bought in the country. The roofs to these huts are of board, with straw on the top to keep out the sun. Each member of the party has his own bedroom, with one or two storerooms; but they invariably take meals together.

Breakfast at Sunrise.

The day begins just before sunrise, when breakfast is served; the next meal is at noon; while dinner comes an hour after sunset, the constituents of all the meals being very much alike. The native men live on dry bread, flavored with an occasional onion, with a scrap of meat perhaps once a week, and their only drink is water. On this meager fare they can do an enormous amount of work, even the boys doing half as much again as an ordinary English navvy.

The ordinary day wage of the country is fourpence to fivepence a man; but Prof. Flinders Petrie pays a much better rate, so that he is able to command the best men in the district. He pays by the piece, and the terms he offers are such that a man may make anywhere from sixpence to a shilling a day. In addition, he pays a commission on the things that are found. This may work out at a halfpenny a day, or it may reach pounds.

Once he had two men who had not been doing particularly well. He thought he would give them a place to dig which was hard. The spot, indeed, was quite a bay. The work had to be done, however, and they knew some one had to do it, so they turned to. That day they brought out a very large jar full of glass mosaic. It was exceedingly valuable, and he paid them £10.

One of the great difficulties in dealing with the native men is to keep them in hand. You have to watch their characters all the time, for after two or three years the men who have come to be regarded as indispensable and quite invaluable suddenly deteriorate, and are no longer to be depended upon. Luckily, however, there is a sign which invariably tells when this occurs. The man gets reserved and dignified. He goes about with an air of importance, and then you know that he has something to conceal. Those symptoms are the signal for his departure.

Assessing Bakhshish.

Every evening all the workers are assembled at the huts in a row. Each man places on the low wall of the

courtyard of the settlement his basket of bones. Each lot is looked at carefully, "bakhshish" assessed. It is entered in the book for each man and boy has his separate account. Prof. Flinders Petrie, and the keeping of the account is quite a task, for it takes fully four hours and there are often 40,000 separate entries in the season. Prof. Flinders Petrie acts as a referee, and they get their money whenever they want it, and as they want it, without any trouble.

Within certain limits, the men work in the way; but they are allowed English tools as well as their own, the most commonly employed being crowbars and pickaxes to pick up the hard bones for the loose sand and dust. A good deal, however, especially the digging out of graves, is done with the hands. This is particularly true the first week, as the skin gets worn through, cracked and bleeding from scraping in the sand. As soon as it gets hard, however, the work is bleesome.

In excavating, trenches are generally dug apart, so that everything can be exactly located, and its position marked, in order that it may be accurately described. Accuracy, indeed, is the word of the work, as a single fact accurately thrown more light on the real condition of things than a hundred which are only partially seen.

The Diggers.

The Egyptian workmen are in many points than the English for the purpose of the work; they cannot stand long-continued temptation, or long their head. They need bossing, and they need a boss if the boss is absent. Curious as it may seem, the men would invariably not work if the boss were not there, though if they refrain from working they lose, and they recognize that to the full. On the other hand, if they are encouraged they will work as hard as they can, and they would object if they were forced to do so.

In working in the cemeteries, a pair of men usually set to try to find the grave. If the soft they go down a couple of feet, and then the superior men take up the work until they touch bones. Then the inferior men are taken off, and the best men put on. They dig or scrape out the earth between the jars with their potsherds. Then the best to be found goes into the hole and scrapes out the earth without disturbing any of the objects that be in it. The boy who is now employed is very old indeed. He leaves each jar standing, still on the side of the grave, with all the earth raised between one jar and another. If there is a shilling is left lying just as if it had been placed on the ground.

People of 7000 Years Ago.

Flint knives and other small articles are covered a potsherd to keep them from being shifted, and a potsherd a stone is put, in order to show that the bones are marked. When the excavation is finished the bones are put into large jars to be taken up to the surface and there every jar and every large bone is marked with black varnish, in order that it may be exactly where it was found.

When working in the graves the new men are sometimes scared by the skeletons; but familiarity breeds contempt, and in the course of a week they get used to them. The men often live in the tombs, and are the same temperature day and night. They have commodious apartments—from thirty feet to forty square.

The work begins during the first week in March, and goes on without interruption until the end of March. During that time the weather is like the good, bracing spring day, and there are never more than a few days of excessive warmth.

Prof. Petrie and those associated with him have been working at Abydos during the last winter, and they have been during the previous two years. During the years they devoted themselves to the royal tombs of the first and second dynasties. This year they concerned themselves with the early town of Abydos.

The discoveries this year did not produce anything very striking, for the party was mainly occupied in clearing out the common things which were in the early town. The pottery obtained was of some character; it was practically all purely utilitarian, represented the ordinary utensils, which were used in the everyday life of the people who lived many years ago.

FOR PRECOCIOUS BABIES.

German school children, who are nothing if not precocious, have now a newspaper of their own.

Modern children, write the promoters of the journal, daily show that the school curriculum is too haphazard as it is, does not satisfy their thirst for knowledge. They take an eager and commendable interest in the events happening in the great world around them, and are constantly asking questions relating to the topics of the day which form the subject of conversation among their parents and elders.

As the latter frequently find a difficulty in giving answers adapted to the children's understanding, a new paper has been founded to assist them. It is called "Der Hauslehrer" ("The Private Tutor.") A "Journal for Intellectual Intercourse with Children" and it proclaims its prime object to be the education of current politics and social questions in a way which children of 7 or 8 years of age can easily understand.

Among the subjects announced for treatment are Commercial treaties and corn duties, the American trusts, the Leipzig Bank crash, mortgages on property, and life insurance, and assistance in preparation with Latin preparation.—[Berlin Correspondence.]

"Have you read my latest oil prospect?" said the promoter.

"Yes; what a lovely pipe dream it is!" replied the astute business man.—[Philadelphia Record.]

NEW TIME SIGNALS.

THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN A HARVARD PROFESSOR'S OFFICE.

From a Special Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) June 9.—The Harvard Observatory will put into operation a new system of giving time signals which will serve the same purpose as the old one, but will be much more efficient. There seems every reason to believe, however, that for many purposes, eventually entirely reliable. The system was devised by Mr. W. M. Garrison, who has, for a number of years, had charge of the observatory and its telegraphic time service. He made his first experiments in 1883, and practically perfected his system last year, but the signals at the observatory Saturday night will be the first regularly brought into use.

Mr. Garrison says that the advantage of the new system is that the electric flash to the moment of time is several. An electric ball is visible to the naked eye perhaps two miles; a large bank of lights can be seen at least ten miles away. The new system, however, is not only fully twenty-five times as many people of the time ball, moreover, involves no impracticable to use it more than the old one. It has to be hoisted by machine, and it is so that it may be ready to drop by telegraph. Mr. Garrison's plan is to use the same principle as the time ball, which are already in use, such as the some conspicuous public buildings, lamps outlining the dome of the House—or the big electric equipment of office buildings. The mechanism is very simple, is automatic, and can be without interference with the regular work of the building. One other point is that the human eye notices motion at a distance that the length of its staff before the observation started; and as the time is indicated which the ball is released, there is appreciable error, of some consequence of instruments that require great accuracy of light is of course practically impossible.

Three kinds of night time signals are first and simplest is a single signal, say nine o'clock. Fifteen seconds after the lights would be shut off, and the automatic mechanism would telegraph from an astronomical clock the lights flash on again. The relighting exact moment of time. This would of course, just as the time ball does, necessary for the observer to be at the prearranged hour. An extension of the auxiliary clockwork located which the lights are displayed. The lights to run exactly four minutes and then to shut off the lights and the clock apparatus with them so that when the observer comes they will be telegraphically exactly on the fifth minute which releases the lights will work another start, which will in being turned off again in four minutes ready for the next signal. It will be given every five minutes, and any ordinary error in a second by them accurately.

The third plan is much more complicated, by means of a telegraph instrument, all of the signals of clock. At the Harvard Observatory directly with the clock beats every one beat before each minute mark the exact minute may be easily noted before each five-minute mark. A of lights this method will cause errors at two-second intervals with of each minute and a longer interval five minutes during which times steadily. In other words, it represents a scale, the working of the observatory.

It is this third plan that has been adopted at Cambridge. The bank of lights is large here, but it is comparatively small territory and to of how the new method can be a vice is Mr. Garrison's and his idea confined to the use of Harvard Observatory. He has suggested that if the New York harbor were equipped with flashes at night it might be made as ever before. A service bridge is being furnished by Princeton, the time being taken from the observatory.

A special usefulness of time signals is in the "rating" of ships, in determining the rate of growth of instruments show each day. In Garrison makes a very interesting use of lighthouses as time signals for big lanterns are what are called that is to say, they are merely mination marking either spots to harbors. It would seem perfect time-signal apparatus to them, electro-mechanical shutter inst-

NEW TIME SIGNAL.

THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM INVENTED BY
A HARVARD PROFESSOR.

From a Special Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) June 9.—Next Saturday night the Harvard Observatory will put into operation a system of giving time signals by electric lights which will serve the same purpose as the daily noon time ball, but will be much more efficient in many ways. There seems every reason to believe, in fact, that it will, for many purposes, eventually entirely replace the time ball. The system was devised by Willard P. Gerrish, who has, for a number of years, had charge of the time signals of the observatory and its great clock and telegraphic time service. He made his first experiments in 1889, and practically perfected his present method of operation last year, but the signals at the Harvard Observatory Saturday night will be the first ever officially and regularly brought into use.

Mr. Gerrish says that the advantages over the time ball in employing the electric flash to indicate an exact moment of time are several. An ordinary three-foot time ball is visible to the naked eye at a distance of perhaps two miles; a large bank of incandescent electric lights can be seen at least ten miles away and so is visible to fully twenty-five times as many people. The operation of the time ball, moreover, involves such expense that it is impracticable to use it more than once a day, for an attendant has to hoist it by machinery to the top of its pole so that it may be ready to drop when it is released by telegraph. Mr. Gerrish's plan is to employ lights which are already in use, such as the illuminations on some conspicuous public buildings—like the circles of lamps outlining the dome of the Massachusetts State House—or the big electric equipment employed on large office buildings. The mechanism that makes the flash is very simple, is automatic, and can be connected easily and without interference with the regular lighting system. One other point is that the human eye is so slow to notice motion at a distance that the ball may fall half the length of its staff before the observer sees that it has started; and as the time is indicated at the instant on which the ball is released, there is likely to arise an appreciable error, of some consequence in the regulation of instruments that require great accuracy. The effect of light is of course practically instantaneous.

Three kinds of night time signals are proposed. The first and simplest is a single signal at a preconcerted hour, say nine o'clock. Fifteen seconds before that time the lights would be shut off and exactly on the hour the automatic mechanism would be released by telegraph from an astronomical observatory and the lights flash on again. The relighting would mark the exact moment of time. This would require an attendant, of course, just as the time ball does, and it would be necessary for the observer to be watching for the signal at the prearranged hour. An extension of the idea includes auxiliary clockwork located at the building on which the lights are displayed. The mechanism is made to run exactly four minutes and forty-five seconds, and then to shut off the lights and connect the telegraph apparatus with them so that when the signal from the observatory comes they will be turned on again automatically exactly on the fifth minute. The same signal which releases the lights will give the clockwork another start, which will in turn insure the lights being turned off again in four minutes and forty-five seconds ready for the next signal. In this way signals will be given every five minutes as long as the lights burn and any ordinary error in a timepiece can be corrected by them accurately.

The third plan is much more complete; in fact, it represents, by means of a telegraphic relay or repeating instrument, all of the signals of a great observatory clock. At the Harvard Observatory the relay connected directly with the clock beats every two seconds, omitting one beat before each minute mark is reached, so that the exact minute may be easily noted, and twelve beats between each five-minute mark. Applied to a big bank of lights this method will cause momentary interruptions at two-second intervals with a pause at the end of each minute and a longer interval at the end of each five minutes during which times the lights would burn steadily. In other words, it repeats exactly, on a tremendous scale, the working of the big clock at the observatory.

It is this third plan that has been adopted for the signals of Cambridge. The bank of lights is not particularly large here, but it is intended to serve a comparatively small territory and to be a practical example of how the new method can be applied. The whole device is Mr. Gerrish's and his idea is not that it should be confined to the use of Harvard Observatory, but that it may be employed wherever the service of an astronomical observatory is desired. He has suggested that if the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor were equipped for the display of time signals at night it might be made more useful than it has ever been before. A service similar to that in Cambridge is being furnished by private enterprise in Boston, the time being taken from the Harvard Observatory.

A special usefulness of time signals is to the masters of vessels in the "rating" of their chronometers—that is, in determining the rate of gain or loss which the instruments show each day. In this connection Mr. Gerrish makes a very interesting suggestion of the possibility, but as time signals not only as warning lights, but as time signals for mariners. Most of the lights are what are called "fixed white" lights—that is to say, they are merely powerful points of illumination marking either spots of danger or entrances to harbors. It would seem perfectly feasible to attach time-signal apparatus to them, using some form of automatic shutter instead of electric lights,

and thus giving the passing sailor the benefit of the same service that a ship in the harbor would have. The operation of the light would then not be very different from the system, which has been experimented with more or less on our Atlantic coast, by which the light-house flashes out its government number, just as the number of a fire alarm box is struck on the gong in an engine-house.

The first night time signals ever attempted were those which Mr. Gerrish made experiments with in 1889 with a magnesium flash similar to what is used in photography for taking pictures in the dark. Apparatus was set up at that time at the meteorological observatory at Blue Hill on the outskirts of Boston. Every night the flash was set off at 10 o'clock, and one observer reported having seen it from the town of Princeton at Mount Wachusett, forty-two miles away. The use of magnesium had some disadvantages, however, and Mr. Gerrish discontinued his experiments for the time being, after having succeeded in proving the superiority of some system of time signals by the use of a flash of light.

P. B.

TWO CHAPLAINS.

WORK DONE BY SOME OF OUR SOLDIERS' BEST FRIENDS.

By Maj. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A.

I WANT to talk about two popular, practical, successful army chaplains. Please do not infer that I know of only two such army chaplains. One reason of speaking of these two is found in the fact that the army chaplain, as a general thing, is either overlooked or referred to with scant praise; is given little credit for his services. One of these, Dr. S. W. Eaton, who for twenty-five years was pastor of a Congregational church in Wisconsin, was chaplain of a western regiment in the Civil War. He was tireless in his efforts to fulfill all of the duties of the office. Daily he visited the hospitals and ministered to the wants, spiritual and otherwise, of the sick and wounded; wrote letters for them, cheered them. Every day he visited the company quarters of the ten companies, chatting with the men, answering questions, taking orders to be filled when he went to the city. Every Sunday he conducted services, which were always well attended. On every march he was with the command, serving the men in every way in his power. In winter quarters he superintended the bakeries, was the postmaster, the express agent, for thousands of dollars were expressed home; and it was not an unusual thing to see the chaplain, after pay day, start to the express office with from a thousand to five thousand dollars to be sent to dear ones at home.

The Seventh's chaplain endeared himself not alone to every man and officer in his regiment, but to every man and officer in the brigade. He was not lacking when the day of battle came. He remained with the line until the wounded in the field hospitals demanded his attention. In hundreds of instances he heard the last words of dying soldiers and repeated them in loving letters to home friends. He preached funeral sermons over the single soldier and over the cluster of soldiers buried in one grave. At one time he officiated at the burial of twenty-two of his own regiment, in one long, deep grave, and not once, but a half-dozen times, the kind, sympathetic, dear old chaplain broke down. He had known in life all those brave men who had given their lives in defense of a country that was dearer to them than their lives. No word of censure was ever uttered against Chaplain Eaton. Words of praise were sung, and repeatedly sung, by every man in his regiment and every man and officer in the brigade, and at the reunions, since the war, no member of the old brigade has been given heartier welcome, or received kinder attention, than the old chaplain of the Seventh, now past eighty years of age. So much for that old-time chaplain, concerning whom I could write chapter after chapter.

Such a chaplain is of as much real service to a regiment, in active warfare, as any officer of the command; and let me say that only such a chaplain should be assigned to duty with a regiment of American troops. No laggard, no time server, no sham, should ever be clothed with the authority and the honor of a chaplain in the service of the United States army.

Now, something about a later-day chaplain, a chaplain of the regular army, the Rev. Samuel J. Smith of Vermont, whose prime champion for the appointment was Senator Proctor of that State, who had seen chaplains in the old days and thought he knew what an army chaplain should be. He believed that his candidate possessed all of the necessary requisites to constitute a chaplain. He had heard his candidate preach, he knew of his early life, he knew of his experience as a young sailor in the American navy, of his term on merchant vessels; of his term with a revenue cutter. He knew of his service as a superintendent of a great manufacturing industry, of his call to the ministry, of his determination, after he had begun to preach, and after he had married, in order to better qualify himself for the high calling, to work his way through college. He knew of his high standing at graduation, of his popularity and success as a Christian leader at the head of a church in the Green Mountain State. He believed that a man who had gone through these experiences, who had rubbed up against the world and understood humanity, who delighted to mingle with the rank and file of the population, who understood the wants and needs of the people, would do honor to the American army as a chaplain. The Senator correctly estimated.

I was on duty where Chaplain Smith was assigned when he reached his station. He began to talk about his new duties at once; and was eager to enter upon their discharge with the least possible delay. It was necessary for him to begin at the foundation. The first work he did was to hunt up a room, furnish it, and get ready

for the regular Sunday service, which was only two days away when he reached camp. Word was passed around that the chaplain of the Nineteenth would hold religious services at 9:30, the next Sunday morning. There assembled an audience consisting of four members of Gen. Wade's staff, four or five ladies and about twenty soldiers of the regiment. The Bible reading, prayer and singing were followed by a short, highly interesting and convincing, up-to-date and practical talk, one which appealed to the reason and to the hearts of the audience, and every one left with the thought that a real chaplain had come, a man who would exert lasting influence for good. But the veterans among officers and soldiers did not look upon successful and impressive services as the only things essential for a first-class chaplain. They watched his career through the week, and, if possible, were more pleased with the results than they had been with that first, simple, impressive service in the little room draped with American flags and fanned by breezes from the near-by sea.

Early Monday morning the chaplain began personal visits to the men in the barracks, to the hospital; consulted the regimental commander and other officers on points in which he was deeply interested. The officers, as soon as they discovered his sincerity, his devotion to his profession and his interest in the men, gave him cordial aid. At the end of two weeks he had met personally, and talked with, in such a way as to make friends of, nearly every officer and man in the post, and was looked upon by them not only as an honest, devoted Christian gentleman, a religious leader whom they could respect, and in whom they had confidence, but as the friend, the personal friend of the rank and file as well as of the officers. There were cheerful faces when he appeared at the barracks, in the hospital; when he was met on the street by the soldiers, wherever he mingled with the men. He was doing more, in fact, than his regular duties demanded, but that had been a characteristic of the man all through life. He had always done his duty as he understood it and then volunteered to do still more. He brought with him to the army that characteristic which, as I have already mentioned, added to the popularity and usefulness of the old-time chaplain. But I have not told the whole story.

The chaplain was not satisfied with working, wholeheartedly, and, like a field hand in harvest time, with sweat upon his brow and sleeves rolled up, but he must needs work at night. Late one night, soon after his arrival, I was returning to my lodgings, and on the way I was joined by the chaplain. We met three soldiers. They were very, very weary, as soldiers sometimes become. One was so weary that he fell by the wayside, and the others were too weary to help him up, and seeing the two officers, passed out of sight with the least possible delay. We had gone a few steps beyond the prostrate soldier when the chaplain said, "I cannot go to bed and leave that poor boy there." "Oh, he is comfortable; he will sleep until morning; let him rest." But the act of the chaplain makes me blush every time I think of that advice. Mr. Smith returned to the poor fellow, knelt at his side, took his hand in one of his, and with the other smoothed back the tumbled hair, passed it over his hot forehead and cheeks, and when the eyes opened, said to him, "Is there anything I can do for you?" The answer came quickly, "Do not leave me here." "I will not," said the chaplain. He did leave him there for an hour, for the man was not able to walk and too heavy to be carried. But the chaplain remained with him, and as he gradually became sobered, interested him with conversation that had no bearing on his present condition and contained no lectures. It was nearly two o'clock when the chaplain, with his arm around his charge, reached the barracks and led the weary soldier to his bunk, placed him in it, knelt by him and offered a short prayer. "I will be around to see you in the morning," said this practical chaplain, and he kept his word. It is needless to say that that soldier became the firm friend of the new chaplain and began to sing his praises to his comrades. Today not only are those three soldiers whom he met that night banded together as total abstainers, but they have many others with them, and they speak of their rescue as one of the most fortunate events in their lives, and when the chaplain appears, hats are lifted and the position of soldier assumed.

Ever since then there is an evening walk by the chaplain; he goes through not one, but a dozen streets, passing the barracks and the hospital, before returning to his couch. On some of those tours he finds work to do. He is seen leading men to their quarters, treating them as gently and kindly as if they were his best friends.

Not all of his regiment is stationed in that city. They are scattered up and down the coast. He has visited some of these other camps, held services, and invariably gone away with the good will and confidence of both officers and men. At one camp he held services where there was only one small table, no chairs, and the walls were bare. The little room was filled with men standing. The chaplain sat on one edge of the table and gave them an entertaining, cheerful talk, which brightened the eyes and gladdened the hearts of the browned, sturdy servants of the great republic. When he mounted his horse, for he is an expert horseman, and most of his travel is by horseback, he passed out of camp with the salute of the company in line, a smile on every face, and a cordial invitation, "Come again, chaplain; you are the right kind. We shall always be glad to see you."

I end this story about two army chaplains, with the sincere wish that I had the power to furnish every regiment of the United States Army with such a chaplain as the Rev. Samuel J. Smith.

"LITTLE BREECHES."

The authorship of "Little Breeches," written by Secretary of State John Hay, was frequently attributed to the late Bret Harte. A young lady once said to him: "I am highly pleased to meet you, Mr. Harte. I have read all your poems, but I have enjoyed 'Little Breeches' the most."

"Pardon me, madam," replied Mr. Harte, "but you have put the 'Little Breeches' on the wrong man."—[New York Times.

table Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have many times substantiated our headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression memory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of

the Public.
A Great
Total Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph S.

20

Los Angeles Sunday Times

[June 15, 1902.]

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

The Study of Color.

R. F. K., "SUBURBAN," writes that she has a living-room twenty feet square. There are two French windows opening onto a wide porch and a bay casement window with cushioned seat. She wishes advice as to coloring and material for making this room rich and attractive looking, preferring yellow and green in any combination I may suggest.

I think a scheme on the following lines would give a beautiful room: Walls and ceiling, a rich yet soft shade of yellow, carpet of plain moss-green Wilton, covering the whole floor; on this a rug or two of Oriental weave should be laid. These rugs will assist wonderfully in bringing together the yellow walls and green floor. The door and window curtains and the upholstery of the furniture should be of a soft-toned tapestry, having a predominant green and a little golden yellow. Other colors may appear in this, but the fact that these two shades are also present will bring the draperies into beautiful harmony with the room. Now to proceed in a thoroughly artistic manner she should select some of the golden browns and old blues, which probably figure in the tapestry to accentuate. She can do this by means of pillows, a foot stool, or a table mat of satin brocade. There is rather an amethystine shade of old rose which looks well used in small bits in such a room. A photograph frame of brocade in this color, a sliken lamp shade and a china ornament will be enough perhaps. If a test of the effectiveness of this latter suggestion is

couch suitable for the room. I have an oak writing desk and bookcase combined that will fit nicely in the corner. What shall I have for the arch which is only four feet wide. I forgot to say the ceilings are ten feet high, shades to windows dark green."

If the Brussel carpet for your stairs is in plain color or even in a small indistinguishable figure I advise you to use figured paper for side walls in hall. A delightful effect could be obtained by the use of tapestry paper here, having much green foliage, this could run up to a picture mold set so low as to leave several feet from ceiling to be tinted in plain cafe au lait in a warm tone. The ceiling should also be in this tone. If you cannot use the paper here, walls could be golden tan with cafe-au-lait ceiling. This with green plants and a curtain of moss green near the lower steps (as you suggest), will still give you a pretty effect. This tan is not yellow, but has merely a slight glow in the grayish shade. My idea for your living-room would be robin's egg blue with tea-green ceiling. Cream-white tiling for your mantel and matting in green. If you can find a pretty matting which has this coloring it would be an excellent scheme to use it for all three rooms. Robin's egg is more green than blue, being in some tones a light green with a bluish cast. Upholster your walnut chair with green figured stuff. Your den would be very cosy with walls of mulberry red. Curtains to sill of figured cream-colored net with overcurtains hung straight of thin green silk, would drape your V-shaped window prettily. A soft-toned old Kizkillim rug thrown over couch in red den would give you rich coloring in hue and you could pick out its faded greens and dull blues with silk sofa cushions. A palm (medium small) in a Japanese jar set on a low, black stand at the head or foot of your couch will assist your scheme here, and a rather heavy black shelf against the wall over the couch could be used for appropriate ornaments in bronze or brass or pewter, or as a resting place for one or two foreign

have oak table and chairs for dining room. Irish point lace curtains; what kind of rug for parlor. My boy likes blue and white and his room birdseye maple dresser and bedstead with shams, bureau cover, etc., of Swiss; what kind of rug shall I get? I like white matting. Have dark oak furniture in room with red and buff rug; what kind of

With the green walls of parlor I would like a quiet carpet with pink, perhaps a pale yellow combination with green. If the figures are not glaring, either of these mixtures will be just what you need. If it is pink, have a few for your lights, some sofa cushions, perhaps a chair in this color. You must realize that partial to a yellow dining-room. There are possibilities of cheer in this sunny hue, and it is importance that a dining-room should be so. Not carpet your polished golden-oak stairs with rug of plain green Wilton in the hall. A rug of black fur would look well in archway of plain green velvet will also be handsome. Never advise the use of rope portieres. They look prettiest when papered with glass. I like the imitation in blue and white of Your kitchen would be light and cheerful with a very pale shade of yellow or tan. Ferns will add to the beauty of your hall if you place them and set them in jardiniere of foreign make. A jar of even more brightly-colored crockery out all possibility of refinement in the arrangement. The Boston fern thrives best, I find. plant. Get a Japanese rug in blue and white boy's room. Use curtains in your red room of white muslin dotted with large dots, about the silver dime. This stuff looks very handsome walls.

To Render a Library More Cheerful.

W. R. S., PHOENIX, writes: "Having read interesting descriptions in The Times, I have the advantage of the chance to tell you about my wish is to brighten it up, being on the shady side of house and very dark. The room is about 12 by 12, two windows and a door. The front window is a mense one, about five feet wide, and the sill is a half from the floor. The other is of small opening on the piazza from one end of house, opens on the piazza from the other end of house. Between the door and window stands a very old fashioned bookcase reaching from the floor to the foot of the ceiling. My idea to brighten this is a pair of light curtains on the brass rod with across the top, under the top piece. Perhaps you suggest some kind of pretty material? The sill must have curtains of same pattern as bookcase should think. The front window has a pair of curtains of pretty design. The walls are papered with a homely shade of dark green figured with an old pattern molding is rather low. The woodwork is of dark oak, highly polished; also hardwood floor. dark. Have a rug of light design, running full room. Folding doors open from other side of the hall, which is in the middle of the house. The folding door enters the dining-room from one of the angle between these door openings is a brick fireplace with brick mantel to imitate a fashioned one. The furniture is very plain. That is all I have to say about it, and I hope description is clear enough for you to give me suggestions. We have very little money to furnish the room, but are hoping you can help us. Give your knowledge of how to make a little go a long way. If there is no real reason why you should furnish a room in this room I think you can brighten it up by enrich it by hanging plain crimson damask in shade at bookcase and window, and perhaps cushioning an arm chair. I do not advise striped stuff for this as you have figured rug in

Fixing Up Old Chairs.

F. G. E., Pasadena, writes: "Will you kindly the benefit of your advice in regard to fixing up old chairs? They are the straight high-backed chairs as our great-grandfathers used in the kitchen. simple in style with rush seats. What color have them painted, or what should I do to make them look more attractive?"

There is nothing so really old-fashioned as a chair for such furniture, and if you wish to use blue and white room with willow-ware or dark in view they would be very effective in this dark strong green would also be good, and a suggestion.

The housekeeper of "The House Beautiful" will, as possible, app proper and clearly stated queries answered in care of The Times, from whatever source or by whom the writer be a resident of California or not; and queries not have been clearly understood on any particular matter privately, making necessary explanation. Queries have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

MARK TWAIN'S HOSPITALITY.

Mark Twain is said by those who know him to be a home life to be many things of excellent humorist; among them, a model host, a loyal and a gallant framer of fine compliments. A friend spent the evening in that family circle and tells this incident as apropos:

When, after dinner, coffee had been served before an open fire, the conversation turned on the subject of the author's critics. When Mrs. Clemens grown vehement in her denunciation of those who called her husband "selfish," he interrupted:

"But I am selfish, my dear. I will prove it to our visitor here. Mary"—calling to the servant that door, please."

"Yes," said Mrs. Clemens, drawing up her face closer to the fire, "let us keep out all the cold now, there you are," he added. "I was cold would get in, but that some of our guests get out."—[New York Times.]



A GLIMPSE INTO A PASADENA HOME.

required one has only to place the articles in question as I have suggested, when they will catch a softened light from a window, and after becoming familiar with them among these surroundings, remove them from sight. The result will be as if a light which shed a gentle brilliance had been turned off and had left that particular spot in darkness. The Orientals know these facts about certain tones instinctively and never make a mistake, but it behooves the American furnisher and decorator whether she be amateur and making merely her own home or professional, to study furnishing from the color side. A great many homes would then escape the crudities and garishness of coloring which sometimes spoil rich furnishings for us.

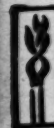
A Los Angeles Flat.

M. S. S., LOS ANGELES, writes: "I inclose plan of a small new second-story flat which I expect to occupy. The doors and casings are in sugar pine, natural finish, windows large. Walls will be tinted at my dictation. Will you kindly help me with advice in tinting walls, selecting draperies and furnishings? Am not able to furnish elegantly, but want the rooms to have a soft, soothing, restful effect; want no blue nor yellow, am partial to green. First, we will start with the hall and stairs. What tint would you suggest for the wall? Would prefer a mop green Brussels carpet for the stairs; will have potted ferns on the landings. It will be necessary to have a portiere near the lower steps. How will I drape the stair windows? The mantel in living-room will be yellow pine with gas log grate; I am to select the tiling; what color shall I choose? I desire matting on the floors with large rugs; have several small Brussels rugs. I do not like white matting. Will it be best to have matting the same on the three rooms? Please tell me what colored matting will have best effect with rugs. Have an olive-green couch drape, one large willow rocker, one small mahogany rocker, one large, easy black walnut frame chair. What color shall I upholster it? Please tell me how I shall drape the V-shaped window? I desire to have the cosy corner a most restful little bower of beauty. Please describe a

photographs, etc. A small Chinese bowl in strong color or dark green at one end of the shelf would look well with flowers in it. Striped Madagascar matting would be the most artistic curtain you could hang in four-foot arch. A few strips of matting creased in regular folds and framing the opening will be all you want here. Your bedroom in a delicate shade of old rose with a lighter pink ceiling and dining-room in plain medium dark green would open well together. Use curtains in parlor of cream-colored net, or point d'esprit or even of dotted muslin; the effect will depend upon their being full and well made.

A Seven-room House.

H. T. L. H., LOS ANGELES, writes: I wish to ask your advice in regard to tinting and decorating and furnishing my new seven-room house. Ceilings are all dove, I like green for hall and parlor, yellow for dining-room, or blue, and red for my bedroom. One bedroom I would like to have blue and white, but the other two bedrooms I leave to you to suggest color. Hall is 9x11, has large glass door in front with leaded glass on each side. Winding stairs in hall; shall I carpet the stairs? They are of golden oak polished, and polished floor in hall, large opening from hall into parlor with columns on each side and grill work overhead. Would you advise drapery here or rope portieres? Parlor is 15x17 and opens into dining-room, has bay window, north front and mantel in one corner; sliding doors between parlor and dining-room. What kind of drapery shall I use here that is not expensive? Dining-room is 15x17, very cheerful, with sideboard and window seat built in, all woodwork here and in parlor, and hall of golden oak; other rooms are furnished in Oregon pine. Front bedroom is next to dining-room with sliding door between. Please tell me what color to use for bathroom, which is between two bedrooms; also for kitchen? Hall has a seat built in one corner; shall I put potted ferns here and what kind? Have some mahogany furniture and some oak; have to buy carpets for parlor and dining-room; what color and what kind? I like moquette;



Graphic

Found Their Son at Last.

WALTER F. BOLGER, who disappeared from his home so mysteriously six months ago, was found by his father, Paul S. Bolger, who in the interval, and who has been searching for his boy, met James Hotel in Washington. The boy was found in the work was on the training ship Frank. A few days ago the father, who his search, met a soldier in uniform station and talked with him, man, woman and child in the thought he might enlist in the soldier about enlistments and the who entered the army and every mark and scar on the boy was recorded in the department. Mr. Bolger went to Washington, Sanger of the possible aid in the search. The father scanned the pictures of everyone who had entered November and after several he found a handwriting that he recognized. The youth left his father's home to go to the dentist's. He was after that. He did not go to the offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery. He furnished pictures of the missing boy to the leading police department in the country search. The departments at Washington for aid, and every one responded.

All the foreign Consuls were few days before he was killed. Pierre by the eruption of Mount wrote a letter to Bolger containing interest in the quest and holding. The boy's disappearance was he alone has been able to unravel by every comfort and luxury, successful business man. His mother, He had an elder brother, beautiful sisters, and all the lived together in an atmosphere of New York World.

What Killed Louis Richter?

WHAT killed Louis B. Richter, Mascontah, Ill.? Six months ago he was found by his father, who in the interval, and who has been searching for his boy, met James Hotel in Washington. The boy was found in the work was on the training ship Frank. A few days ago the father, who his search, met a soldier in uniform station and talked with him, man, woman and child in the thought he might enlist in the soldier about enlistments and the who entered the army and every mark and scar on the boy was recorded in the department. Mr. Bolger went to Washington, Sanger of the possible aid in the search. The father scanned the pictures of everyone who had entered November and after several he found a handwriting that he recognized. The youth left his father's home to go to the dentist's. He was after that. He did not go to the offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery. He furnished pictures of the missing boy to the leading police department in the country search. The departments at Washington for aid, and every one responded.

Perhaps this was all, for on Lela Braga, 17 years old, and at 43 Livingston street, Chicago, cause of a gypsy's curse. An allowed to tell her fortune, and had consented. Some remarks creature, and, with blinding eyes, crying: "Curses on you! You two months!" For three days threat implied. Her mother thought she had succeeded, and third day the girl drank a bowl died in agony.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Bell Four Hundred Years Old.

ONE of the rarest curios in the world, which is in the possession of a well-known dealer in 31 Broad street, this city. Thirty years ago on the estate of George first colonial executive, who street, this city. The relic was under ground by some work for a building. It was thick the finder did not realize its discovery. He took it home, Meyer, who is something of only some months ago of its to get possession of the ancient oldest, if not the oldest, in the It is made of old bronze, and the bell is 13 1/2 inches high, 1 base, and weighs thirty-five clapper. The part by which crown, while on its side is a bling a fleur-de-lis. Around inscription: "SODERANCIO tied not only Mr. Stratemeyer antiquarians who dropped into relic and none of whom could It remained for some Mexican connected with the commission struction of two gunboats for Nixon's shipyard, to tell what They said that the inscription Dartaga," meaning "I am of also Dartaga."

They all agreed the bell was

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

Found Their Son at Last.

WALTER F. BOLGER, the 18-year-old youth who disappeared from his parents' home in Yonkers so mysteriously six months ago, has been found. His father, Paul S. Bolger, whose hair has turned white in the interval, and who has made the most extraordinary search for his boy, met the truant in the St. James Hotel in Washington. Mrs. Bolger said she was the happiest woman in the world.

The boy was found in the United States navy. He was on the training ship Franklin in Hampton Roads. A few days ago the father, who has been unceasing in his search, met a soldier in uniform in the Grand Central station and talked with him as he has with every man, woman and child in the last six months whom he thought he might enlist in the quest. He asked the soldier about enlistments and the record kept of youths who entered the army and navy. He was told that every mark and scar on the body of an enlisted man was recorded in the departments at Washington.

Mr. Bolger went to Washington and Assistant Secretary Sanger of the navy gave him every possible aid in the search of the records. The father scanned carefully the signatures of everyone who had enlisted in the navy, since November and after several hours of patient work he found a handwriting that he recognized as his son's.

The youth left his father's home on November 19, last, to go to the dentist's. He was not seen or heard from after that. He did not go to the dentist's. His father offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to his discovery. He furnished pictures and descriptions of the missing boy to the leading newspapers. Every police department in the country was enlisted in the search. The departments at Washington were called on for aid, and every one responded promptly.

All the foreign Consuls were appealed to. Just a few days before he was killed in the destruction of St. Pierre by the eruption of Mont Pelee, Consul Prentiss wrote a letter to Bolger containing assurances of his interest in the quest and holding out encouragement.

The boy's disappearance was always a mystery which he alone has been able to unravel. He was surrounded by every comfort and luxury. His father was a successful business man. His mother was his warmest admirer. He had an elder brother, Walter, and seven beautiful sisters, and all the members of the household lived together in an atmosphere of affection and love. — [New York World.]

What Killed Louis Richter?

WHAT killed Louis B. Richter, a farmer living near Mascoutah, Ill.? Six months ago some gypsies camped near the Richter farm and one of the women "read" his hand. "You will die inside of six months," she said. More than five of these months had passed when one morning Richter's wife noticed that he was breathing heavily. Before she could get up and apply the stimulant her husband was dead. Richter had been uneasy as to the warning. Was he only frightened to death?

Perhaps this was all, for only a few days ago pretty Lena Braga, 17 years old, and living with her parents at 45 Livingston street, Cincinnati, killed herself because of a gypsy's curse. An old gypsy had asked to be allowed to tell her fortune, and the girl, with a laugh, had consented. Some remark of the girls offended the creature, and, with blazing eyes, the hag sprang back, crying: "Curse on you! You will be murdered within two months!" For three days the girl brooded over the threat implied. Her mother tried to assure her, and thought she had succeeded, when on the evening of the third day the girl drank a bottle of carbolic acid and died in agony. — [Chicago Tribune.]

Not Four Hundred Years Old.

One of the rarest curios in this city is an old Spanish bell, which is in the possession of Maurice H. Stratemeyer, a well-known dealer in musical instruments, at 11 West street, this city. The bell was dug up a few feet up on the estate of Gov. Carteret, New Jersey's first colonial executive, whose home was on Pearl street, this city. The relic was unearthed about six feet under ground by some workmen who were excavating for a building. It was thickly covered with rust, and the finder did not realize at the time the value of his discovery. He took it home, however, and Mr. Stratemeyer, who is something of an antiquarian, learned only some months ago of its existence, and took steps to get possession of the ancient bell, which is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the United States.

It is made of old bronze, said to be worth \$1 a pound. The bell is 23 1/4 inches high, 11 inches in diameter at its base, and weighs thirty-five pounds. It is minus the clapper. The part by which it hangs is shaped like a crown, while on its side is a raised decoration resembling a fleur-de-lis. Around the base is the following inscription: "SORDERANCICODARTIAGA." This puzzle did not only Mr. Stratemeyer, but several learned antiquarians who dropped into his place to inspect the relic and some of whom could translate the inscription. It remained for some Mexican officers who are connected with the commission now supervising the construction of two gunboats for the public at Lewis and Clark's shipyard, to tell what it meant.

They said that the inscription was "Soy de Rancisco de Sorderancicodartiga," meaning "I am of (or was made by) Francisco Sorderancicodartiga."

They all agreed the bell was of foreign make and was

over 400 years old. How much more they would not venture to guess.

It is more than probable the relic was brought into this country on one of Carteret's ships. The Elizabeth River, then a wide and navigable stream for nearly a mile beyond where the bell was found, flowed alongside the Carteret estate, while "Paradise Farm," the ancient homestead of the Hetfield family, adjoins the spot where it was discovered. — [Elizabeth (N. J.) Correspondence Newark News.]

Walter Duryea Enjoyed a Cigar.

WALTER DURYEA, for the first time since his neck was broken, while diving when at Glen Cove, L. I., four years ago, smoked a cigar after dinner last Saturday. He enjoyed it and has told some of his friends he either feels or imagines he feels a sensation in his lower extremities and that he now hopes before he dies to take another swim at Glen Cove.

Mr. Duryea is now living at the Hotel Margaret, in Brooklyn. He can move his head freely and enjoys his meals, although paralyzed from the armpits down. After dinner on Saturday he asked his valet to get him a good cigar. The man thought his invalid master was joking at first, but when Duryea repeated the request he went to the cigar stand and bought one. It was lighted and Duryea took an experimental puff. Then he smiled in a satisfied way and sat back to enjoy the smoke to the uttermost.

"I believe I am going to get well, now," said Mr. Duryea. "I can talk and eat without difficulty, move my head easily, and I either imagine or actually feel some suggestion of sensation in my body. If it can be done I hope before I die to take another swim at Glen Cove." — [New York Herald.]

Her Nest in a Monster's Mouth.

OF THE many strange places in which an English sparrow is satisfied to shelter her young, the one which is probably the most amusing, and which is seldom noticed by those in its vicinity, presents itself to the observing passerby as he walks through the Fifty-seventh-street arch, which serves as one entrance to the University of Chicago.

The arch itself is a very attractive piece of stonework, and the notable features of the gateway are decorations which consist of large, ungainly monsters carved from stone in such a manner as would give them the appearance of crawling up the sides of the arch. Above the keystone of this arch stands the king of the griffins, while over each pillar where the arch rests is carved still another hideous creature with wide open jaws and bulging eyes. In truth a more unshapely and uninviting animal could not be conceived, even including one of King George's dragons. And here these sentinels stand, day after day, as if guarding and protecting all who are within the inclosure.

One day a little sparrow, after tugging at a straw, an end of which was deeply rooted in the ground, flew up with the dry blade and alighted on the head of one of these animals. She chirped to her mate two or three times, accidentally dropping the straw in doing so, when she immediately started to fly after it. A slight wind was blowing at this moment and the straw was forced between the very jaws of this lifeless monster. The courageous little bird followed it, and alighted in the mouth of the animal, but, alas! the straw had caught in some wedge-shaped fissure in the stone, and the persevering sparrow pulled and tugged in vain.

A few days passed, when to the observer's surprise, the single straw had been hidden by leaves, strings and feathers; in fact, soft substances of every description nearly filled the monster's mouth, and on the top of this delicately-built nest, chirping in defiance to any bird which dared to come near those awful jaws, sat the same little sparrow, while snugly protected under her were four tiny eggs. — [Chicago Tribune.]

Hats Off to the Bartender.

IN RUSSIA no man may enter a government establishment without removing his hat, a rule which has caused some trouble, it appears, since the establishment of the government spirit shops. There have been disputes between the officials behind the bars and the customers as to the removal of the headgear, with the result that the question was submitted to the Minister of Finance. That official has caused notices to be issued warning the public against any disrespectful demeanor while in the State public houses, frequenters of which must in the future remove their hats. — [London Globe.]

Feared the Next World Meeting.

A VERY curious experience is that recently related by an Englishman resident in Turkey. He had loaned a Turk some money, but the man was unable to pay and on his deathbed laid a particular charge on his wife and children to meet the debt. The eldest son was making arrangements accordingly, but also died and he, too, begged his family to pay the money as soon as they could. One day the Englishman received a visit from a member of the family, who said that there were now four members of it left and they were ready to pay, but one of the daughters refused to subscribe her share, declaring that the money was never really lent. The others, however, wished to settle the matter and if the Englishman would come to the house it would be arranged. "But," the Turk added, "if you see there is any difficulty just say that you leave it to be settled in the next world."

Accordingly the Englishman went to the house at the

appointed time and met the family in the presence of a mollah, the ladies being behind a screen. The mollah began by asking if he had truly lent the money, how much it was and if he would take any less. One of the women behind kept saying it was all a fraud. The Englishman then declared that he had lent the money; that he had not asked for it; that they had told him to come and get it, and if they did not want to pay it he would leave the matter to be settled in the next world. There was a dead silence for a few moments and then the women called their brother and each paid her share without a word. It seems the prospect of meeting the father in the other world without having carried out his wishes was too serious a thing to face. — [Chicago Chronicle.]

Burglar Tended the Baby.

ELSIE, the infant daughter of Edward Wilson, whose home is at 1037 Sarah street, enjoys the distinction of having been nursed by a burglar.

She is too young now to appreciate the fact that her small voice forced a midnight marauder to carry her around her bedroom. But she will probably remember that she got a big fall from the arms of the burglarious nurse when she is able to tell about such things.

In the early hours of Sunday morning little Elsie's brother Clarence was awakened by her cries. When his eyes opened he saw a strange man promenading up and down the bedroom and crooning to the baby sister, while a pal was ransacking the drawers of the bureau in the apartment.

"Hush-a-by, baby; don't 'oo cry," the intruder whispered to baby Elsie, and to his pal, "Come on—turn it over quick—this kid's a howler. Pretty baby—pap buy candy for baby, in the morning—anything we want here—nice baby—s-s-sh cutest little girl—"

"Is that you, pop?" the boy asked, for he had seen his father walk the floor. When he got no answer Clarence turned and found his parent in bed with him.

The burglar stood still a moment—then he flung the baby to the floor—and with his pal, rushed from the house before Wilson, the father, had risen from bed.

After Elsie, who, it was thought was injured, had been quieted, Wilson went in pursuit of the burglars, but could find no trace of them.

He made a thorough inventory of his stuff and found that he had lost only 90 cents, which had been taken from one of his pockets. — [Philadelphia Press.]

Real Prince as Clerk.

A REAL Prince has been working for two months as a clerk in a Pine-street real estate office.

Fellow-clerks and brokers among whom the young Prince hustled every day were not aware of his identity until he failed to appear at his desk yesterday. Instead came a neat little scented note addressed to his employer, Herbert A. Sherman, at No. 9 Pine street. It stated that the writer was ill. It was signed "Leopold de Crocy." The bearer added that the Prince hoped to be down in a day or so.

The message was overheard, and Broker Sherman was soon forced by a host of inquirers to admit that he had a Prince in his employ.

The Prince came to New York three months ago with letters of introduction from Sir Thomas Lipton and John D. Crimmins. His full name is Leopold Etienne Marie, Prince de Crocy. He was born at Buchberg, October 11, 1871. He was one of seven children, his great uncle, the present head of the house, being Prince Rudolph Maximilian Constantine, Duke of Crocy and Serene Highness. The family traces its line to King Bela II of Hungary, in the twelfth century. It is descended from the lords of Picardy, Hainaut and Artois, and has married into the houses of Salm-Salm and Chimay. During the past century there have been born to the house of Crocy twenty-nine princes and twenty-three princesses. A cousin of Prince Leopold, Prince Henri de Crocy, came to America on April 28, 1901, and was held up by customs inspectors on a charge of concealing \$50,000 worth of jewels. — [New York World.]

The Smallest Town in Massachusetts.

GOSNOLD, the smallest town in Massachusetts, comprises those little specks of land which, beginning at Woods Hole, at the "shoulder" of old Cape Cod's right arm, extend seaward till they terminate in that fatal reef of the Sow and Pigs. Geographical, and their euphonious names are found in that old nursery jingle:

"Great Naushon and Nonamessett,
Uncantena and Weepeckets,
Nashawena, Pasquinese,
Cuttyhunk and Penikese."

It is a remarkable fact that the smallest of Massachusetts towns meetings should be on the identical spot where, almost to a day three hundred years ago, Bartholomew Gosnold planted the first European settlement in America. When Gosnold spent the winter on Cuttyhunk his company numbered thirty-two souls. The voters of Gosnold number just thirty-two today. Cuttyhunk is the outermost of the group and is the seat of government. At the last election of town officers eight of the nineteen offices were filled by Veeders and four by Tiltens. But "Lon" Veeders was a sort of Poo Bah, being at once selectman, treasurer, collector, assessor, overseer of the poor, board of health and sealer of weights and measures. They have to have a board of health and a sealer of weights and measures, because the law says so, but the little board never has anything to do, and all the sealer, etc., has to do with the set of standard instruments in his charge is to "dust 'em off" occasionally. There is also a tree warden, although the only trees on the islands are three stunted silver poplars on Cuttyhunk. — [Boston Transcript.]

...Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have many times substantiated our headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of

Suits, Dresses, etc.

Small Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph S.

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

FICTION.

Colonial Figures.

A RECENT novel, entitled "The Coast of Freedom; a Romance of the Adventurous Times of the First Self-made American," introduces, as its author, the name of Adele Marie Shaw, although in a prefatory note the reader is told that Miss Shaw's brother, Albert Judson Shaw, has from "first to last made the production one of joint and indissoluble labor." The acknowledgment of indebtedness is also given to Henry Wysham Lanier, to whom suggestion of its central figure, it is said, the book owes its existence. The new name, Adele Marie Shaw, represents one of the promising young authors in whom Maine people feel a sort of proprietary interest, and they regard her first book with pride and pleasure. Miss Shaw is a graduate of Smith College, and has had the advantage of foreign travel with her brothers, and is said to be an ardent club woman. Several stories and sketches from Miss Shaw's pen have appeared in eastern journals.

The opening chapters of the novel, from their virile emphasis and style of structure, might seem to illustrate the masculine pen. But the vogue of the military novel, as presented by the young woman of the hour, would make conjecture hazardous. The official publications of the war departments of all lands might have furnished courses of reading for our clever American maids if one is to judge from examples as "The Helmet of Navarre" and some of Miss Johnston's dramatic pages.

The great historian, Gayarré, often called attention to the romantic panoramas which were a part of the vast world—movements of our colonial history. In his "Fernando de Lemos," he has shown the vivid scenic quality of the time, when the black flag of Dominique Yau swept the seas—principally the Gulf of Mexico. The outlaw boasted that he saw in the state of civilization, or nature, much of war, open or clandestine, in the peaceful garb of the civilian, as well as under the cuirass of the soldier, and adapted his buccaneer standards to the examples of Lafayette. Every vessel he took was scuttled and every soul perished. The outlaw claimed to know the fate of Theodosia Burr, and now that there is a tendency to apotheosize Aaron Burr, a renewed interest will attach to the confessions of the smugglers and pirates who kept the secret of her hapless fate.

In this recent novel the little heroine of the story is placed in as perilous a position as that of Theodosia, for she, too, was captured by the rovers of the sea. A period of history generally considered barren of romantic interest is shown to afford subject matter of diverse quality. Frances Bellingham, early orphaned, had come from her great estate in England, under the care of her guardian, to Charleston, S. C. As her life stood in the way of inheritance, a dissolute relative caused her to be kidnapped and carried away by the type of pirates whom Gayarré mentioned as affording a picturesque study of a particular period. In the rescue of the little maid, young Roger Verring, the hero, is encountered. He had been placed on a merchant ship, the Araby Rose, by his Puritan father, as an effective course of discipline for the buoyancy of youth. The ship went in search of the gold of a sunken Spanish galleon. Like Stevenson's "Treasure Island," it leads into realms of piracy. The little maid, who was rescued by an act of great peril, won the heart of all the crew. After she had told the captain her name, and the story of her abduction, she was, by his declaration, made the Queen of the Araby Rose.

Some years later, the scene is shifted to Boston, where Capt. Phips, "the first self-made American," was Governor of Massachusetts Bay. The witchcraft delusion is shown with some faithful delineations of types and customs. The specific incidents which focalize analysis on the austere moods of the Puritan father and the contrasting character of the gentle mother afford insight into the diverse effects of tradition on temperament. The alert measures of Roger in rescuing the maid in numerous times of peril hold the reader's imagination, and the hero's scrupulous fulfillment of his obligations of duty—although he wavers from the tenets of his fathers—satisfies the reader's demand for action. The perversity of the lot of the heroine, who was early orphaned, abducted, thwarted, insulted and finally came near execution, because of her sweet pity and tenderness for animal life, affords the opportunity for the shade of Cotton Mather to cross the stage. One must protest against the popular impression of this worthy as one engaged altogether in witch hunting. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age. His books, "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft" (1689), "Wonders of the Invisible World" (1692), and various other works, are a curious insight into his time. Cotton Mather was a graduate of Harvard College of 1678. He is said to have labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves and criminals. In Miss Shaw's characterization, Cotton Mather's diction is adapted to the oppressive and narrow fanaticism, in which even a black cat was not permitted a calm perspective. Hawthorne, in his studies of early Massachusetts, has shown the self-constituted judges of the hour in the handling of the so-called malefactor, Hester Prynne, of "The Scarlet Letter." The vanished world is continually to be reckoned with, in the estimate of the future, and the offices of pseudo-historic novels which aim at veracity, have their work to do. This story shows the signal advance which has been made in ideals of religious freedom. While the heroine seems to make Roger more trouble than is the ordinary lot of man in the succession of unfortunate adventures in which pirates, Indians, false friends, prisoners, murderers and courts of law are in the vista, the love romance is one of exalted charm. Some capital vignettes may be found among the minor characterizations. While

the author's plot is somewhat weakened by and submerged in the prodigality of her descriptive tendency, the story is one of vital interest and can but prove an acceptable first work.

[The Coast of Freedom. By Adele Marie Shaw. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50. For sale by C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

A Strange Wooing.

The action of this story turns upon the attempt to capture Benedict Arnold after his treason, with its incidental events. The exploitation of historic material affords the opportunity for Washington, André, Clinton and other characters to appear on the scene. The pageant does not, however, interfere with the development of an engrossing story, which is told with a vivid pen. The bride won from the enemy, is a figure of piquant interest. The hero is headstrong and devoted and conventional.

The working out of the plot shows the social contrasts of life in New York, under the British, and the grim horrors endured by American soldiers in the old Sugar House Prison.

The book is well illustrated and the reader will gain a clear idea of the manners of the time when the forced marriage of a maid was her door of rescue. The story has a happy conclusion and leaves the hero a newly-appointed major under Putnam.

[None But the Brave. By Hamblin Sears. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For sale by C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

Racial Studies.

Hamlin Garland has offered no more worthy gift to literature than "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," which deals with the Indian problem of the Far West. In a series of spirited incidents one is shown the physical conditions which govern the life of the ranchmen and the Indians. The greed of the cattlemen is seen toward their helpless neighbors, as part of the



ADELE MARIE SHAW.

story where economic conditions are in a state of evolution, and the wild conditions of the ranges tend to that of the farm.

The publishers of "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop" state that the author got the idea in 1897. At that time he went, in company with a young lieutenant who was stationed at Fort Custer, to see him inspect a drove of cattle which he had brought into the Crow Indian agency for sale to the government for the use of the Indians. The lieutenant, noting the poor condition of the animals, rejected the entire herd, in spite of the cattlemen.

Mr. Garland was impressed with the fine character of the young army officer, and Capt. Curtis took form in his imagination, in his possibilities as an Indian agent. The lieutenant who inspired the thought is said to be a captain, and is the head of the Forestry Department in the Philippines.

The action of the spirited story, the adequate pictures of scenery, the clear idea of the social types of the West, and, moreover, the strong appeal made in behalf of the needs of the Indians, make this tale of love and adventure one to be desired. The subject of Indian education is part of the instructive dialogue in pages like the following:

"Any attempt to make the Tetong conform to the isolated, dreary, lonesome life of the western farmer will fail. The redman is a social being—he is pathetically dependent on his tribe. He has always lived a communal life, with the voices of his fellows always in his ears. He loves to sit at evening and hear the chatter of his neighbors. His games, his hunting, his toil, all went on with what our early settlers called a 'bee.' He seldom worked or played alone. His worst punishment was to be banished from the camping circle. Now the Dawes theorists think they can take this man, who has no newspaper, no books, no letters, and set him apart

from his fellows on the bare plain, miles from labor, there to improve his farm and become a citizen. This mechanical theory has failed in every instance. Finally the Sioux, the Piegan, are living this life; actually they are always visiting. The life is unendurable, and so they will not cultivate or keep live stock, which would force them to home. If they were allowed to settle in groups of five they would do better."

The novel gives some insight into Indian life where "Crawling Elk," when he lights his pipe of whiff to the great spirits, seated at the center of the compass. The reader who follows the thought will be led into ethical problems of humanitarian sentiment. The question of the care of the Indians may lead to new views of the value of handicraft as compared with some forms of industry which seems useless in their evolution. The making of the Indian self-supporting may be its ultimate expression in the handicraft work which has shown an artistic genius, as seen in the blankets and basket weaving.

[The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop. By Hamlin Garland. Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.50. For sale by Fowler Bros., Los Angeles.]

LITERATURE.

Entertaining Studies.

The professors of English literature of the University of Chicago, William Vaughn Moody, and Robert Lovett, have combined in the production of a book, "The History of English Literature," from the earliest times to the present day, in "a historical scheme simple enough to be comprehended by young students, yet accurate and substantial enough to serve as a permanent basis for the subject as it is pursued."

In the author's preface attention is directed to the thought that "More than any other branch of literature demands on the part of the teacher a tithe of respect toward the intelligence of the student. Literature being the vital and fluid thing that must be taught, if at all, more by suggestion, stimulation of the student's own instinctive response than by dogmatic assertion. The history of English literature deals with the most fascinating of stories, the story of the imaginative career of a gifted man, in duty-bound not to cheapen or dull his theme, but far as in him lies to give those to whom he speaks a realizing sense of the magnitude of our heritage in letters. To do this he must work with literary spirit and with freedom of appeal to the latent possibilities of the reader's mind."

The book shows careful consideration in its selection of important figures in each era. A full half of the volume is set apart to the last two centuries. The story is given more space than the other centuries.

As an illustration of the characteristic power of observation and vigor of thought in this really new publication, one reads: "Almost all the great Victorian writers have been absorbed in the attempt to construct or inspire the huge, unlearned mass of the age and of commerce, while it has increased the material living, has led to an absorption in materialism, against which nearly every great writer has raised his voice in protest and warning. . . . Social justice, the great distinguishing feature of the Victorian age, and the demand for social justice has colored, in one way or another, the whole thought of the time. The most striking characteristic of Victorian literature is its conscious purpose. Both poets and prose writers worked under the shadow and burden of a common responsibility. Almost all of them have been preachers, doctrine, preachers of some crusade, or of some social reform, offering some cure for man's perplexities and distress. Instead of the light-hearted interest in life which Elizabethans show, instead of the transcendentalism of the generation of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Keats, we find as the prevailing mood, and often troubled facing of the issues of life, are recognized to be momentous. Nevertheless, the romantic impulse persists, and the whole literature of the Victorian age may be conceived of as an opening to the masses of men, those sources of feeling which, in the early part of the century, were known only to a privileged few."

The book, after a careful presentation of the Saxon and Norman-French period, deals with the literature of Chaucer. The Renaissance, in which man turned from the medieval view to the problems of science and scientific experiment. There follows a chapter on Shakespeare, and the succeeding centuries which are interested by the nobility of his thought. Many figures are set in the glowing chapters of the Victorian period, in which the literary forms of the age are shown in their structural differences. The book makes the eighteenth century end with Burke, and pronounces "a romanticist, in feeling, though an actionary in thought."

It is the feeling behind his thought that gives Burke's style its curious far-reaching eloquence. The substance is solid, massive, full of fact, apparently refractory and inert; yet it is constantly heated by the heat of his passion. No man has been seen in England. He formed a model on the model of Bolingbroke, but he has a deeper effects to which his master was a stranger. In his imagery, irony, fervor, conviction; while in his logical matters—the articulation of his thought, the distinction of his paragraphs, Burke's style is the first time the possibilities of English prose. The absolute clearness of the presentation of the studies distinguishes this book, which is one of the advance in educative influence.

A full working bibliography, including

and criticism, has been added to later study. History of English Literature. By Moody and Robert Morris Lovett. New York. Price, \$1.25.]

HISTORY.

Production.

work of special interest to the reader is "Wachovia." This name is of land in North Carolina, which was a Moravian church in Europe as a place of religious liberty. Bishop von Dreyer, from Europe on a journey of "Wachovia Papers" are among the Moravian Land Office, which is in North Carolina of the local life there 150 years ago. Dr. Clewell, from the original Moravian manuscripts, throws light on the life of the Moravians. The Moravians were among the Cherokees and Creek Indians. Wachovia went to his own land with his Bible in his hand, and his shoulder, or the congregation is praying and praying in the church, and the guns, and the sentinel was to guard against sudden attack on the hands of the Indians who perished at the hands of the Moravians in the chronicles and give interest to the story of Fort Bethabara, a story which became a place of refuge for the Indians.

The work has evidently been written with a view of consecrated service to the cause of the building up of Christianity, and though chiefly valuable as a memorial, the work is especially valuable as a historical scheme simple enough to be comprehended by young students, yet accurate and substantial enough to serve as a permanent basis for the subject as it is pursued. In the author's preface attention is directed to the thought that "More than any other branch of literature demands on the part of the teacher a tithe of respect toward the intelligence of the student. Literature being the vital and fluid thing that must be taught, if at all, more by suggestion, stimulation of the student's own instinctive response than by dogmatic assertion. The history of English literature deals with the most fascinating of stories, the story of the imaginative career of a gifted man, in duty-bound not to cheapen or dull his theme, but far as in him lies to give those to whom he speaks a realizing sense of the magnitude of our heritage in letters. To do this he must work with literary spirit and with freedom of appeal to the latent possibilities of the reader's mind."

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As an illustration of the characteristic power of observation and vigor of thought in this really new publication, one reads: "Almost all the great Victorian writers have been absorbed in the attempt to construct or inspire the huge, unlearned mass of the age and of commerce, while it has increased the material living, has led to an absorption in materialism, against which nearly every great writer has raised his voice in protest and warning. . . . Social justice, the great distinguishing feature of the Victorian age, and the demand for social justice has colored, in one way or another, the whole thought of the time. The most striking characteristic of Victorian literature is its conscious purpose. Both poets and prose writers worked under the shadow and burden of a common responsibility. Almost all of them have been preachers, doctrine, preachers of some crusade, or of some social reform, offering some cure for man's perplexities and distress. Instead of the light-hearted interest in life which Elizabethans show, instead of the transcendentalism of the generation of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Keats, we find as the prevailing mood, and often troubled facing of the issues of life, are recognized to be momentous. Nevertheless, the romantic impulse persists, and the whole literature of the Victorian age may be conceived of as an opening to the masses of men, those sources of feeling which, in the early part of the century, were known only to a privileged few."

The book, after a careful presentation of the Saxon and Norman-French period, deals with the literature of Chaucer. The Renaissance, in which man turned from the medieval view to the problems of science and scientific experiment. There follows a chapter on Shakespeare, and the succeeding centuries which are interested by the nobility of his thought. Many figures are set in the glowing chapters of the Victorian period, in which the literary forms of the age are shown in their structural differences. The book makes the eighteenth century end with Burke, and pronounces "a romanticist, in feeling, though an actionary in thought."

It is the feeling behind his thought that gives Burke's style its curious far-reaching eloquence. The substance is solid, massive, full of fact, apparently refractory and inert; yet it is constantly heated by the heat of his passion. No man has been seen in England. He formed a model on the model of Bolingbroke, but he has a deeper effects to which his master was a stranger. In his imagery, irony, fervor, conviction; while in his logical matters—the articulation of his thought, the distinction of his paragraphs, Burke's style is the first time the possibilities of English prose. The absolute clearness of the presentation of the studies distinguishes this book, which is one of the advance in educative influence.

A full working bibliography, including

and criticism, has been added to later study. History of English Literature. By Moody and Robert Morris Lovett. New York. Price, \$1.25.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Frances Guignard Gibbes, a daughter of the colonial Governors of South Carolina, was a student of the South Carolina University. She was a book of poems. Among them are "The Brook Book," recommended by Dr. Maurice Francis Jones as the highest type of poetic inspiration. The book is of bright, fanciful type, but altogether adapted themselves to the technique. Among the best poems are "Making a Masterpiece." In the "The Brook Book" one reads:

"Unlearned interpreter of life, that which sings as one, through man, what inspiration to thy soul be? Which makes an inward whole? Thou dost in thy sweet, mingled, the tenets of philosophy. And carol truths that dive as deep as the book is bound in red and gold, the author's portrait.

[Poems of Frances Guignard Gibbes. Published by the Washington, D. C. Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.]

Nature Studies.

A series of half-tone illustrations of graphic artists of repute accompany the sketches by a lecturer on nature at the University. In a confidential preface to the playfellows and companions of the neighborhood, insects, and flowers along the path, and the out-of-door wisdom of the holiday mood to a dull hour.

[The Brook Book. By Mary Rogers. Page & Co. Price, \$1.35 net. For sale by C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

Practicing Shorthand.

A work of undoubted value has been published, an instructor of experience in shorthand. The author was a shorthand writer from 1880 to 1885. He prepared the first series of shorthand, a method since then widely used. The correspondence class exceeding 300 students, and his typewritten pamphlets have come to be of such importance that they have been published in this little work of paper, and neat binding. It is one of the twenty well-presented chapters

notable Foulard silk sale ever held in California. We have many times substantiated our headquarters for the Pacific coast—but this great sale will leave an indelible impression on the memory. Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of

Best Public.
A Great
Special Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week - Mr. Ralph St.

24

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 15, 1902.]



The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

What Water Does.

A STRIKING evidence of the transformation that may be accomplished by the aid of water, in Southern California, is to be seen in the San Jacinto Valley. The traveler, after leaving Riverside, runs through a somewhat dilapidated and backward stretch of country—with exception of the flourishing settlement of Ethanac, where verdant alfalfa fields greet the eye, the result of irrigation from wells—until he arrives at Hemet, seventeen miles beyond Perris, in the shadow of Mount San Jacinto. Here the traveler, who visits this section for the first time, will be surprised to find a thrifty, handsome and attractive colony of pretty rural homes, surrounded by flourishing orchards of deciduous and citrus fruit and alfalfa fields, where ten years ago was only an arid stretch of sage brush and cactus.

The neat manner in which the trees are trimmed, and the profusion of shade trees along the sides of the roads, remind one strikingly of Redlands and Riverside. One thing that will strike the observant visitor is the remarkable freedom of the trees from any trace of scale. This is true even of the pepper, the olive and the oleander, which are especially liable to scale. The olive trees, especially, with their bright silvery foliage, look as if they had been scrubbed with soap and water. Just now, they are profusely covered with blossom.

The lands of the Hemet Land Company include about nine thousand acres, almost all level, with just enough slope to favor irrigation. The lands are divided into blocks of forty acres each, with named streets on all sides. These blocks are further divided into lots, containing ten or five acres. The soil is composed of disintegrated granite and decayed vegetable matter, forming a loam hundreds of feet in depth. Owing to the advantage of abundant sunshine and dry air, the valley has been found particularly adapted to the growing and sun-drying of deciduous fruits. Among the fruits most largely raised are apricots, peaches and pears. Several years ago the writer tasted some of these dried Hemet pears, and they were certainly superior to anything he had previously sampled, being, in fact, like crystallized fruit. Samples of the Hemet fruit may be seen at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The Bartlett pear sometimes reaches a weight of one and a half pounds at Hemet, and it is common for them to weigh a pound apiece.

During the years when the olive proved a comparative failure elsewhere, it was successfully raised at Hemet. It is now believed by many that it is the presence of black scale on the olive which interfered with their bearing. As stated, the olive trees at Hemet are absolutely free of scale. The Hemet olives are picked when perfectly ripe, and it need scarcely be said that no aniline dyes, or other objectionable compounds, are added to them.

A considerable area is planted to oranges, and the trees look healthy. The shipments of oranges from Hemet, during the season of 1900-1901, amounted to about twenty cars. It is expected that the growing of citrus fruits will become more general in the valley during the next few years.

Alfalfa yields enormous crops, being cut from six to seven times each season, and yielding from one and a half to two and a half tons per acre at each cutting, or a total of from eight to twelve tons of hay per acre, besides furnishing excellent pasture during the winter time. Two creameries supply a constant market for all milk produced in the valley, and large quantities of butter and cheese are made. Hemet-Burbank potatoes rank high in the markets of Southern California, commanding from 25 to 50 cents per sack more than others, so that they may be profitably shipped to distant points. Experiments have been made with sugar beets, which show that the valley is well adapted to their culture, and the building of a sugar factory is under consideration.

The secret of this phenomenal development lies in the magnificent water system which supplies the lands of the Hemet company. It was in 1890 when the Lake Hemet Water Company began the construction of the great Hemet dam, across the south fork of the San Jacinto River, at a point about forty-four hundred feet above sea level, and 2800 feet above the town of Hemet. This dam is the largest piece of solid masonry in the West, with the possible exception of the dam recently completed in the Pecos Valley, of New Mexico. The dam was completed in 1895. It is 250 feet long, 100 feet thick at the base, and 122½ feet high, or about the height of an ordinary ten-story sky-scraper building. A wide valley extends from the dam several miles back into the mountains, forming the bed of what is now Lake Hemet, the source of the water supply for the town and the valley below.

In addition to the ample supply afforded by this great reservoir, the company has a partially-developed artesian belt near the head of a lake that of itself is said to be capable of supplying enough water for the whole tract. Nineteen wells have been sunk here, and have yielded by actual test over one hundred inches of water. Only a small part of the belt has been developed. Such a supply of artesian water, at an elevation of over forty-four hundred feet, is considered remarkable. In addition to these sources, the company has recently se-

cured the control of the watershed of the entire western slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains, has begun the construction of new reservoirs of large capacity, and has put in substantial diverting-dams at several points along the other forks of the San Jacinto River. This will supply an immense surplus of water for the irrigation of some fine orange lands recently added to the company's tract.

Each purchaser of land in the Hemet tract has a contract calling for domestic and irrigation water. The water for irrigation costs \$2 per acre per annum. Each acre under the contract is entitled to one-eighth of a miner's inch of water, continuous flow, during the irrigation season, which lasts from April 15 to November 15. For orange culture or alfalfa growing, extra water in any quantity is furnished at 10 cents per inch.

The town of Hemet is a neat little place. No attempt has been made to boom the center of population, at the expense of the surrounding country. There is a comfortable modern hotel, standing in attractive grounds, several schools and churches, and large flour mills, which turn out from fifty to seventy-five barrels of first-class flour daily; also a broom factory, which supplies a large part of the brooms used in Southern California. The Hemet Deciduous Fruit Association has a large drying establishment at Hemet, and during the fruit drying season, from July 1 to November 1, from twenty-five to one hundred people are employed in handling the fruit of the valley.

With such a magnificent water supply, it is inevitable that the San Jacinto Valley will, before many years, be a second Riverside. Great, indeed, is the power of water in Southern California, for only by means of it can the desert be made to "blossom as the rose."

A Gas Well.

ABOUT seventeen miles southeast of Los Angeles, and about two miles south of Whittier, is a remarkable well, of which a brief description was published in this department some time ago. It was bored about three years ago, for water, which was found at a depth of about two hundred feet, in uncontrollable volume, coming up with such force that the drillers were compelled to shut it off. In the effort to get a better or more manageable stream, by sinking deeper, a powerful flow of natural gas was struck, which prevented further work on the well, at the time. The gas was ignited, and has been burning ever since, forming a conspicuous beacon, lighting up the country for miles around. An expert in gas engineering estimated, not long ago, that \$30,000 worth of gas was wasted there every day. The gas was encountered at about two hundred and fifty feet.

A second well is now being bored, within a few feet of the gas well, by the proprietor, Marcus Meyer, who hopes to get a water supply which can be more conveniently handled. He believes that for domestic use, on his ranch, water is more valuable than gas, but the value of the gas, if it was in this city, can hardly be over-estimated.

The flame of gas when first struck, was the full size of the pipe—about eight inches—but it has since been confined to an inch and a half pipe, carried to the top of the derrick, seventy feet in height. The flame is several feet in length, betokening great force, and can be seen at night for a distance of more than thirty miles.

Tulare County Oranges.

ONE of the sections north of the Tehachepi, where they can undoubtedly grow good oranges on a commercial scale, is that along the foothills of Tulare county. Orange culture there is no longer an experiment. It is about ten years ago since Porterville, in Tulare county, took the first prize in a citrus fair in Los Angeles for seedlings. However, in considering this fact, it should be remembered that Tulare county is not very far north of the Tehachepi. On the other hand, Butte county, which probably holds the first rank in the "northern citrus belt," is quite a long way from Southern California. The Visalia Times recently had the following to say in regard to the development of orange culture in Tulare county:

"Walter Shippey, of the Earl Fruit Company, has lately compiled some statistics relative to the citrus fruit industry in Tulare county that are interesting, as they show the extent to which the country is being planted to oranges and lemons. His figures show that there are now 5455 acres in citrus fruits planted, of which 2000 acres are in bearing, and from which about 900 carloads were shipped last season. The net profits averaged about \$350 per car, which makes a total of \$315,000 for the citrus crop the past season. This averages about \$157 per acre for the entire acreage in bearing.

"Of the total acreage planted of all ages, 4100 acres are in navels, 175 are seedlings, 150 acres are Valencia Lates, 950 acres are lemons, and about 75 acres are in tangerines, grape fruit, etc. The acreage is distributed through the thermal belt as follows: Porterville, 1550 acres; Lindsay, 1800 acres; Exeter, 1080 acres; Lemon Cove, 600 acres; Antelope Heights, 350 acres; Antelope Valley, 50 acres; and Oroquieta, 15 acres. Seven hundred and fifty acres are being planted this season.

"It will probably be found that this estimate is much too low, as several months remain in which citrus land may be secured in time for planting.

"The estimated yield for next year is given by Mr. Shippey as 1300 carloads, while five years from now he thinks there will easily be from 3500 to 4000 cars shipped. This will mean returns next year of \$455,000, while five years from now we will be receiving from this source somewhere between \$1,225,000, and \$1,400,000. This is certainly a good showing for the citrus belt in Tulare county.

"An important thing to remember in connection with the citrus industry of Tulare county is that the price

of land is still low. The best land with water can be purchased for \$100 per acre. Of the land counted for by Mr. Shippey the past season, shipped out by December 19, which demonstrates the question that we have the earliest season in the giving and Christmas markets in the East, where demand is greatest and the prices are the best."

Arizona Placer Mining.

IT IS well known to those who have lived in the Southwest that there are valuable and promising placer gold in various portions of that Territory. In most cases they are away from water, and have only been worked after a desultory fashion by the Indians, with their wooden bowls, or "balans," occasionally by Americans with dry washers, whose results prove successful and otherwise not.

One of these deposits is located in the northern part of the Territory, beyond Quiltoja, not far from the Mexican line. It was worked many years ago by the Indians and Mexicans, who would pack the gravel a long distance to water, and there wash it. The short-lived Quiltoja boom, of eighteen years ago, some excitement was aroused over this deposit, a number of claims were recorded at Tucson, but the bursting of the Quiltoja bubble interest in it ceased.

Another similar deposit of placer gold is in Cochise county, at the base of the Chiricahua mountains. Here, it is said that capital, looking for gold from Los Angeles, is about to undertake the work. The following is from Los Angeles Finance:

"What promises to be one of the richest mining areas in the Southwest is in the initial development. This area lies in Cochise county, at the base of the Chiricahua range of mountains, about ten miles south of that place, has led to its discovery the Dos Cabezas placer field. A coarse, high-grade gold is found in abundant quantity.

"The tests thus far made have yielded very good results. One test of the ground resulted in the recovery of gold in the proportion of \$3 to the ton, and another test showed \$6. It is said that the Mexicans not long since shipped \$1400 worth of gold, which represented one week's work, and as the work, either. The tests mentioned and others may not have run so high, although the gold is handsomely taken in connection with the work, achieved by the easy-going Mexicans, with the aid of methods and implements, establish beyond doubt the fact that the field is rich and will bear intelligent working with modern methods and equipment. According to returns from the United States mint at San Francisco, the gold obtained there per ounce.

"Both California and eastern capitalists are interested in the field and its development in the way is assured. It will be interesting to know that one of the chief factors in this development will be a corporation, the International Development Company, capitalized for \$1,500,000, composed entirely of Los Angeles people. The officers of this company are as follows: Ferd C. Gordon, president; F. S. Gordon, vice-president; James H. Rule, treasurer; F. K. Rule, Jr., secretary; Dr. F. R. Cunningham and T. T. Loy. The company owns 520 acres in the field.

"The work thus far done has been with the International Development Company, using the Carter rotary dry washer, which has proved, as the result of satisfactory experiments, save 98 per cent. of the coarse gold of the field through it.

"Among others who have become interested in the Dos Cabezas field are: Col. Thomas Ewing, of the Southwestern Miners' Association; Mr. Dr. W. A. Hendryx, J. Irving Crowell, B. C. Gilbert and J. G. Jacobs, of Salt Lake City; J. K. Kins, of Boston, and Guy W. Lee of Chicago, whose property adjoins that of the International Development Company, has six men at work and his development of the ground to be far better than he expects.

"Philadelphia capitalists are also becoming interested in the Territory, having sent out P. McNamee, known mining expert, to inspect it for them. Namara characterizes it as the richest placer field in the largest in extent that he has ever seen."

Briquette Plant.

THE new briquette plant at Gallego, N. M., just started up. The Santa Fe New Mexico Coal Company, located at Gallego, in Santa Fe county, will be started up this week. The plant is an experimental one, the object being to make a coal dust that has heretofore been an active waste, and is proposed to make this waste into a useful product by mixing it with other ingredients by a special process, making the product a very good article for fuel. The experiment is a success, it will be of world-wide importance as millions of tons of this coal dust are being thrown away by the coal mines all over the world, worthless at present."

Arizona Towns.

TUCSON is at present the largest town in Arizona. Prescott hopes soon to occupy that position.

Prescott Miner says: "Tucson is the largest town in Arizona at the present time, having a population of 12,000, and of these 2477 are children. Inside of five years Prescott will be her place, for without exaggeration or hyperbole the prosperity evident in this section at the present time, indicates that we are just entering on a period of prosperity that will cap the climax of Arizona's rating."

WAYS OF WORK

By a Woman

Signs for Painted Mousselines.

R. S. LOS ANGELES, writes me an elaborate design for a dinner gown, and a wrap to wear over it.

A beautiful one would be to have a white mousseline—that soft, delicate fabric, at least gathered on. On this founce have a row of small, round, and delicate, each charmingly painted, and delicate, in two rows crosswise. The mousseline, one forming the head and shoulders, and the other the skirt, have inset with long lines of small, round, and delicate, and lace on lower part of body. The mousseline of the skirt is of a long distance to water, and there is a short-lived Quiltoja boom, of eighteen years ago, some excitement was aroused over this deposit, a number of claims were recorded at Tucson, but the bursting of the Quiltoja bubble interest in it ceased.

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GARDEN PARTY

Best shades of pink. The low-cut, in the back with beautiful insets on the short puff sleeves just a current of the rose vine. Stun me a wrap of white accordion-pleated, over a white mousseline flowered small, and with either of these pink satin colonial ties, and pink with lace. Speaking of hose, it-year they become more bewildering. One of the smart shops on Regent out some coronation hosiery. One design which is exquisite will be preserved as an historical of white silk, the fronts worked floral pattern, surrounding a moon- raised silver thread. Another part the season's novelties, is that a flower design of corn flowers in shades, while nothing could be more

hwest.

WAYS OF WOMEN.

By a Woman.

Design for Painted Mousselines.

A. S. LOS ANGELES, writes: "Will you give me an elaborate design for a handsome ball and dinner gown, and a wrap to be worn with the same?"

A beautiful one would be to have the skirt foundation of white mousseline—that soft, creamy white—and have a full bottom flounce, at least twenty inches wide, gathered on. On this flounce have a riot of glorious roses, enchantingly painted, and drape the skirt above the flounce, in two rows crosswise, with two scarfs of mousseline, one forming the heading to the flounce. Hold each scarf in place, by using at intervals, simulated buttons of pink brocade, and from each buckle let two short tassels fall down on the flounce. The top of skirt have inset with long lines of chantilly, with rows painted in between, and repeat these painted lines and lace on lower part of bodice, finishing with a delicate employment of the same lace. The elbow sleeves of gauzy lace, finished with two wide lace flounces, and caught, each one, by a brocade buckle at the bend of the elbow, while the waist should be finished by a narrow mousseline sash. With this gown could be worn most effectively a sleeveless coat of Venetian point, loose, three-quarter length, being faultless in lines and exquisite in design. The effect of this coat, in addition, would be as beautiful as it is très grande mode, the same of an exclusive elegance.

As the painted mousselines stand first among the ultra-fine genre of gowns, for both elegance and beauty, I am going to give you another model along these same lines. A very effective one would be of white mousseline, having the skirt cut so as to allow the tunic to fall well over two shaped flounces, having each flounce, as well as the bottom edge of the tunic, bordered with Alençon lace. One on the front and two on the back have painted long sprays of roses, carelessly thrown, but painted to perfection, the roses varying in all the love-



GARDEN PARTY DRESS.

best shades of pink. The low-necked bodice, fastened on the back with beautiful insets of Alençon lace, and on the short puff sleeves just a suggestion of the rose vine. Stunning with this would be a wrap of white accordion-plaited chiffon, mounted over a white mousseline flowered in bouquets large or small, and with either of these gowns should be worn with lace. Speaking of hose, it seems as though each year they become more bewilderingly elaborate, until there is little left to the imagination in way of beauty. One of the smart shops on Regent street have gotten out some coronation hosiery, which is simply perfect. One design which is exquisite enough that it might well be preserved as an historical memento of 1902, is of white silk, the fronts worked in the most delicate floral pattern, surrounding a monogram, and a crown in the center. Another pattern, included among the season's novelties, is that embroidered in a wild flower design of corn flowers and irises, in natural shades, while nothing could be more charming and re-

finer than the black stocking embroidered in white and gold.

Revival of Lace Jackets.

M. E. REDLANDS, writes: "I have an old lace jacket, such as was worn thirty years ago, and wonder if it could be used in any way by a young woman of 20. The jacket falls a little below the waist, and the sleeves I fear are hopeless, as they are tight-fitting, but long. I shall be grateful for suggestions, many of which I have already gathered, from answers given to others through these columns."

As lace is simply running riot these days from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, it behooves anyone who is the happy possessor of the old lace coat of years ago, to bring it out while the fashion lasts. As in these days sleeves alone are such works of beauty, I do not wonder that you despair when you look at your small ones, but you can get an all-over gauzy lace, that



GIBSON WAIST OF IVORY WHITE.

will go very nicely with your other, and after it is plissé will hardly show the difference in design. Form flowing sleeves of the plissé lace, using the old ones as a tight undersleeve, and add length to your jacket by a plissé flounce, fastening it underneath so that the short tail of jacket will be held out, and finish around the waist by a bias folded belt of black panne, held out wide in the back by a handsome pearl buckle. Have the same plissé lace to form a drooping ponny vest, and finish around the neck by a transparent lace band, run with narrow black velvet ribbon, as also a row of tiny black velvet buttons on either side of jacket to fasten the vest, not forgetting the same row of buttons on each sleeve, from elbow down. I am sure when it is finished you will not recognize the hopeless—as you supposed—garment of a few days before. This jacket could be lined with white if one wishes, but would be prettier if left transparent, as then it would conform beautifully into all the soft lines and movements of the body. This still being the case, if you mount it over a lining of a single thickness of chiffon. The style of low-necked and sleeveless underbodies of silk, in dainty colors, is being revived, as they were always charmingly dainty, with inlets and frills of fine lace, and always seemed to enhance the beauty of any transparent bodice.

Black and White Checks.

C. M. L. RIVERSIDE, writes: "Are black and white checks used again? What style of gown would you advise of them, and is better good style this season?"

The old-fashioned black and white checked materials, have had a decided revival, whether in wool, cotton, or silk, and Dame Modish has come to the opinion that they fill a place otherwise left vacant. In cottons they make most fetching morning gowns, while in silk, they are designed after the same models, as the black taffetas and prove most desirable for an all-round costume. On the Riviera, where the summer fashions are always launched, the majority of the ladies were dressed in white, or white set off with black motifs, or black with a soupçon of white to relieve it. In short, all white, or black and white is la suprême élégance, so we see that though the combination has been used a long time, yet it is still to the fore, and nothing more used than it, and all white as well.

Irish Point and White Cloth Skirt.

A. R. W. REDLANDS, writes: "I have a handsome white cloth skirt which I wish to use this summer if you can give me idea for a waist; also quite a bit of Irish point. Would you use the lace for a waist and some on the skirt to have them correspond?"

I should put all my Irish point into a jacket, which is among this season's novelties, and these jackets are considered very smart, for that genre of dress. They are made on the loose, three-quarter length, of last winter's silk ones, with sometimes a certain part of the pattern of the lace filled in with French knots, in black. A full plissé vest of white chiffon with either a wide square collar of lace or chiffon, with plissé ruffles of the same, finished around the neck with wide, transparent collar band. Use the Irish point in bell-shaped

sleeves, with chiffon plissé undersleeves. This worn with your white cloth skirt would be charming for teas, or luncheons, with a smart lot. Or, if you have not enough Irish point to make the coat I have pictured, you could have one in a white ground brocade, with chiné flowers, having a collar and appliques of heavy white lace, or of embroidered batiste, which would look equally as smart with your cloth skirt. In that case, I would have a sleeveless jacket, made of the Irish point, cut shorter than the first model, and left open in front, which would be perfectly delightful worn with light fluffy gowns, at a casino dinner, or any dressy afternoon function.

Gibson Waist of Ivory White.

K. J. F. POMONA, writes: "Would you make an ivory white satin surah bodice on the Gibson waist lines?"

I will give you an illustration on this page of a waist combined with Russian lace, made after the Gibson model which would prove most attractive and dainty, for satin surah has much of the glimmer of Liberty satin. This bodice fastens at the left side, over the edge of the lace vest, and the top of the loose sleeves are held down to the arm by narrow tucks, each tuck having a double row of stitching, the same double stitching appearing on each tuck of the waist.

A Recipe for the Chafing Dish.

A. G. LOS ANGELES, writes: "I have read with much interest your chafing dish recipes, and wonder if you can give me some way of fixing cold meats; also a frozen course for a luncheon."

Since any cold meat very fine, until you have enough to make two cups full; add a cup of milk, one raw egg, pepper and salt, and a heaping teaspoon of baking powder; it will then be the consistency of thick batter. Fry in butter as you do griddle cakes, turning as each side browns. The addition of a little lemon juice and paprika improves them.

A delightful frozen affair is what is called Coupé Jacques, which is a combination of fresh and preserved fruits, and lemon ice, with sometimes the addition of a liquor. A champagne glass is half filled with bits of banana, pineapple and orange; this is covered with lemon ice, and ornamented with Maraschino cherries, and a spray of mint; also a spoonful of Maraschino cordial. You can thoroughly rely on both of these recipes, and will be delighted with their results.

Garden Party Dress.

M. S. L. RIVERSIDE asks: "Will you give me a design for a garden party dress, something transparent preferred?"

Nothing is more effective or better style these days than point d'esprit, which would be stunning with the skirt tucked around, in wide tucks having spaces the same width between the tucks, and a trimming of bands of black and white embroidery done on the material. One of these bands, quite wide, shapes the hip yoke, and another forms the heading of the flounce. The yoke of the tucked bodice, which fastens in the back, is made on the same idea as the skirt, with a band of all black lace let in the flounces of the sleeves, and edge the scarf knotted at the left. Wide and narrow black velvet ribbon, showing tiny steel buckles, are used for further garniture, the effect of which you will get from the cut on this page. The transparent skirt should be made separate from the lining of silk, which should have a plissé flounce on the bottom. The latest fad is to leave the sleeves transparent, showing the arm through. A flat shepherdess hat of crimped white gauze, trimmed with tiny white roses and a parasol of black and white would be most charming with this gown, and the whole prove intensely attractive. D. R. MONTGOMERY.

WHEN MAN LOOKS FOOLISH.

INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED AT VARIOUS WEDDINGS TOLD AGAINST THE BRIDEGROOM.

[New York Sun:] "Well, the bride has at least one consolation. Her husband can't possibly be a greater fool than he looked while the ceremony was being performed." Thus spake a young woman to a Chicago Chronicle reporter on emerging from a church where a couple of her friends had just been made one. "But, then, I don't really think he looked more silly than the average man does under similar trying circumstances, and I have never been able to see just why this is so. The brides are generally a bit flustered, of course, and sometimes fearful, but they are usually calmness personified compared with the party of the second part. "Not long ago I had quite a long chat with the pastor of our church on this subject. You know, Dr. Fourthly is quite an old man and has married quantities of people, so his knowledge of the matter is intimate. He told me that in his experience it was nearly always the man who showed extreme nervousness, the bride being usually quite cool. For instance, one man insisted on drawing out his watch every few moments until the girl took it out of his hand. Another had a cigar in his vest pocket and kept reaching for it until the close of the ceremony. And when it comes to handing over the fee at such times the men seem to go to pieces altogether. The doctor once held out his hand for the ring and the bridegroom put a \$20 gold piece in it. This surprised the clergyman so that he dropped it on the floor, where it rattled and rolled about in the most embarrassing fashion.

"I've been to a good many weddings, but I never yet saw a bride flustered in that way. In some cases they worry for fear that something may be bungled. Once I saw a poor girl picking her wedding bouquet to pieces in her nervousness, but fortunately she never realized what she was doing. But with all her excitement, she was ever so much more self-possessed in appearance than the groom. And Nell, whom we have just seen changing her name—look how cool she seemed. By the way, I think that was a lovely dress she wore. Don't you?"

HOUSEHOLD OF TWO ROBINS.

FROM HOME BUILDING TO INDEPENDENCE SIX WEEKS—WHAT A HUMAN FAMILY SAW.

[New York Sun:] While April was yet young a pair of robins, bent on housekeeping, chose as the site of their home a spot just beneath the eaves of a suburban cottage. Their choice of this particular spot spoke ill for the intelligence of the pair, for they built the nest on top of a shutter which was held back against the wall of the house by a temporary stay, and might at any moment be swung round so as to bring down the nest. When what the robins had done came to the knowledge of the household, orders were given that on no account should the shutter be moved, and the new housekeeping arrangements went on undisturbed.

The nest, which looked from the ground like a rudely-shaped mass of sticks and dry grasses, was neatly rounded within, and deep enough to insure the safety of the coming small occupants. Looking upward from the window the human inhabitants within the house could see the little robin wife on her nest; that is, could see her head and tail as they projected beyond her tiny incubation. Precarious as the perch seemed, the spot was well defended against rain and the attacks of enemies. The taller children of the human household, by standing on the broad stone window sill could peep into the nest.

By the 30th of April there were two blue eggs in it, and a few days later there were four. The robins were about half of the time, so that the children were able to watch the progress of the prospective family without seriously disturbing the birds.

On the 4th of May there were three tiny young birds in the nest, blind, bare little creatures, nothing more than wide-mouthed digestive sacs. Whenever anyone looked into the nest these yellow mouths were opened their widest to receive the expected worm. A day later the fourth little bird had broken the shell, and the parents were busy bringing worms to keep filled those seemingly insatiable maws.

Oddly enough the parents showed little or no distrust when the nest was visited by their human neighbors. Long association with men had made them trustful of their good intentions. Everybody took care, however, to avoid the nest when either parent was actually upon it.

In a few days the naked birdlings began to be covered with coarse bluish pin feathers, and in a little while with their astonishingly-rapid growth, the nest was full to overflowing. Much of the time an observer from the ground could see two or three yellow bills thrust up beyond the side of the nest.

In the middle of May one of the human neighbors was horrified to see a little bird apparently fall from the nest. The observer attempted to rescue the little bird from seeming danger, but the next moment all the fledglings came fluttering down, and it was plain that this was the first attempt at flight. Father Robin sat on the apple tree in a passion of excitement, calling wildly to his young, while Mother Robin hopped back and forth on the tall tree hard by, vociferating instructions.

From time to time during the day the parent birds were seen skimming the ground in low flight by way of instruction to the young. At night the fledglings were found in some way to have got back into the nest. Next day they were out again, and by the third day the nest was definitely abandoned.

The stupid youngsters were seen about the lawns, chirping in alarm at the approach of every human being, and betaking themselves to heavy, uncertain flight when the danger seemed imminent. They were fully fledged, so far as outward show could indicate, save that their tails were ridiculously short. The short tails and round, fluffy bodies led a sagacious young person to remark their resemblance to small owls. The parents will feed the little ones, and watched over them day and night.

This is less than six weeks from the building of the nest, the young were hatched, fledged, taught the rudiments of flight, and set upon the highroad to independence. Before the summer is over only a close observer will be able to distinguish them from their parents. The difference in size between old and young will hardly be noticed, and only a person acquainted with the characteristic markings of the young robin will be struck by the difference of parents and children in the matter of plumage.

CANNIBALISM IN NEW GUINEA.

WHY SAVAGES ARE SO FOND OF THE FLESH OF MAN.

[Bishop of New Guinea, in London Express:] That cannibalism is still practiced in British New Guinea after over thirteen years of sovereignty is no reflection on the Lieutenant-Governor and his magistrates. With an area of 90,000 square miles on the mainland and 300 islands in proximity, and a force of 150 Papuan police, it is wonderful that it is limited to so few districts. It is said to prevail in five years' time it will be unknown within this portion of the empire.

It was just four years ago since I was first brought face to face with this gruesome practice. Scene, the north-east coast, 150 miles away from any government station—a district where we Church of England missionaries were the first to live among the natives.

In front of us a native grass hut with the skull and other bones of a victim of a cannibal feast hung up as trophies of war over the door, and the "consumer" justified his action in the limited vocabulary that we possessed in common. He was a big-framed man, with a hammer of out of the bark of the paper mulberry tree. He had a portentously big mouth, and he showed this to the full extent with a splendidly sound set of teeth, and a tongue blood-red from the juice of the betel-nut. He then struck his gullet up and down with one

hand, as with the other he pointed to the remains of his vanquished foe hanging over the door of his hut. "The government say it's wrong, and the missionaries say it's wrong, but it is very good!" This was his plea for cannibalism. He knows better now, does my village friend. Twice a Sunday for three years past he has attended divine service, and learnt that since the God-man lived on earth a human life, humanity is sacred and cannibalism is an outrage.

White Victims.

The year 1901 was marked by a heavy roll of victims to cannibalism. Whether the number exceeded those of the previous year may be questioned. Each year, at any rate, we know better what is going on. Still, the fact that there were four white victims marked last year unenviably.

In February a party of diggers were making their way inland to the Yodda gold field, over some desperate country that experience alone can help one to realize, when they were cut off by a crowd of savages. Two were killed and eaten; another, a German, got away, but died a day or two afterward of exhaustion. The remains of the unfortunate men were found, and a party of their mates went out into the district and made horrible reprisals.

In April, on Easter Day, the "Queen of Seasons," James Chalmers, who for twenty-seven years had risked the dangers of missionary work among savage tribes, made his last attempt to win a wild district for civilization and the Prince of Peace, and the brave old Christian warrior met a similar fate with one white companion and twelve native helpers. The government had to treat the matter as they would the murder of peaceable settlers, and the expedition, being attacked by the cannibals, hammered them severely and burnt their villages.

I need not describe the other instances of cannibalism that occurred last year, except to say that I have in my possession the lower jaw bone of a boy of fourteen or fifteen, who was killed and eaten not more than three miles from the coast in September last. When brought to me it had still portions of flesh adhering to it. This happened some forty miles from our nearest mission station, and caused me special regret, because I had fixed upon that very place for our next extension, and had we established ourselves there a year ago that poor lad would be living now in peace and security. Objectors to missions, please take notice.

Just a Bad Habit.

But why do these cannibal feasts take place? Is it pure savagery, or is it a natural craving for animal food, which cannot be satisfied in any other way? I would offer an opinion on this subject with considerable diffidence. It is, in fact, not easy to get materials for a definite conclusion at all.

When natives are in the cannibalistic state we are not sufficiently in touch with them to know their language and discuss it thoroughly. By the time we are able to converse fluently with them they have abandoned the practice, and when this habit is once given up I know nothing that the Papuan is so soon ashamed of, and, being ashamed of, does not care to discuss.

Besides, he is not accustomed to think out the reasons for doing a thing, and probably never had a reasoned reason, or thought why he did it, till we asked him. All we can get out of the villager, in answer to the question why he eats man, is such replies as: "It's flesh." "It's very good," or "It's our custom."

I think myself the consuming of the victim slain in the raid is the natural consequence of the raid. Tribes raid one another largely to take compensation for lives killed in a previous raid. "A life for a life" is the New Guinea all over, and as the balance is never kept quite level there is always an account to be paid off. Apart from this obligation, I believe the New Guinea savage raids as a change from the monotony of agriculture. The people in that island are not nomadic tribes, but live a fairly settled life in villages, and grow all their own vegetable food.

Child Cannibals.

The Papuan rebounds from severe agriculture and goes on a raid. Having raided and killed, he consumes, as a natural consequence, because the "flesh is very sweet." He eats it as he would eat pig.

It is smoked on the fire and dismembered just in the same way. Then it is wrapped round in green leaves and tied up with vine, and carried home in little parcels on poles. The pole is balanced on the man's shoulder, and the little bundles decorate the pole on each side of the man's shoulder. The boys and girls eat it at once. Their parents put it before them, and they really do not inquire if it is pig or man. They eat it just the same. This, I suggest, is the true view of the horrid practice of cannibalism.

The idea that it is due to the natural craving for flesh meat is not borne out by my New Guinea experience, for the river district, where cannibalism is most prevalent in that land, is the area where native pig does most abound. The rivers have only to be somewhat flooded, and the pigs are driven on to the higher ground, where they are easily speared. I have heard of one part of the coast where only the arms and legs of human victims were eaten, but I have had no means of investigating this report.

As a Christian missionary, I would draw what seems to me the obvious conclusion that Christian missions in such a land as British New Guinea are powerful aids to the cessation of bloodshed and cannibalism, and on humanitarian and imperial ground, apart from any other, deserve far more general respect, not to add support, than they receive.

INVESTIGATING NATURALIST.

"What a wondrous thing is the bee," wrote the eminent naturalist, who was dashing off a magazine article. Then he went out and stirred up the hive in order to see how the bees acted.

The following week he wrote the next sentence in his article, which was:

"We should be glad that a mule cannot kick as hard in proportion to its size as the bee does."—Baltimore American.

HOW A JOCKEY LIVES.

FACTS ABOUT HIS DIET, HIS TRAINING AND HIS LONGEVITY.

[Tit Bits:] It is a popular fallacy, a well-known Newmarket trainer remarked to the writer recently that a jockey has to abuse his constitution to a great extent during the racing season, in order to keep his weight within the proper limits. This idea, however, is a somewhat exaggerated one. For while a jockey has to be very careful regarding what he eats and drinks, so that he may not acquire a superfluity of flesh, and take certain measures to keep his weight down, he by no means starves himself, as many people imagine. To deny himself proper sustenance would only result in him breaking down altogether after a short while and being totally unfit to ride.

In studying his diet a jockey has to consider two chief points. He has always to be sure that his food is of the very best quality, and that, while it is good for the constitution, its flesh-forming properties are practically nil. A jockey, for instance, will eschew such things as puddings and pastries, soups, pork, beef and other fattening foods, and will drink very little of anything, seeing that all liquids have a tendency to make one put on flesh.

But if he has to avoid such foods he finds quite as much pleasure and enjoyment in others, which do him just as much good and, at the same time, keep him in proper condition. A jockey who has a race coming off in a few days and who is pretty fit—that is to say, has no fear of going on the course over weight—will not stint himself in the way of mutton chops, tea, toast, flat fish, certain fruit, wine, and, in fact, anything which he thinks will agree with him.

It is only those jockeys who rapidly put on flesh in the off season, or during the intervals between the races, who adopt a strict régime of living. Then it is that they sometimes "put the muzzle on," to use a popular racing phrase. That is to say, they live on little or nothing for a few days previous to a certain race in order to get rid of all superfluous flesh and bring themselves down to the weight at which they have to ride.

On several occasions I have known jockeys who were particularly anxious to ride in certain races, but who were perhaps as much as six or seven pounds too heavy, to reduce that weight in almost as many days. It is then, of course, that they have to practically starve themselves, living on as little as they possibly can, and trying to reduce their weight by means of certain sweating exercises. But a jockey always knows how far to go, so to speak, and never abuses his constitution too much.

Walking and running are the two favorite exercises among jockeys who wish to keep their weight down. They usually wrap themselves in sweaters and other warm clothing, no matter how hot the weather may be, and go for a seven or eight mile walk or run, until the perspiration literally pours off them. Many also indulge largely in Turkish baths and wear excessive clothing when going for a gallop.

But it must be remembered that in the majority of cases our jockeys are naturally of somewhat puny physique, and it is probable that if they did indulge themselves in the matter of eating and drinking they would not put on a great deal of flesh or grow much bigger; you often see jockeys at Epsom, Newmarket, or Ascot, after a race enjoying a big dinner with as much gusto as any other men would do after a good day's sport.

It is always the smartest and smallest stable lads, who are serving their apprenticeship, who are given trials in races, and if they meet with any success, or have a little influence behind them, they are able to become regular jockeys and start earning money. A jockey does not train a great deal with the horse he is to ride in a race. The stable lads attend to its exercise generally, under the superintendence of the head trainer. The jockey attends to himself as much as possible, although, at the same time, he has to become acquainted with the horse he is to ride.

How long does a jockey last? That greatly depends on who he is and the success he meets with. On an average, however, most jockeys who have a fair amount of luck with their mounts ride from ten to twelve years. They then usually retire and invest their money in some sort of business, such as a public house or good hotel property. I know many jockeys who have done this. It is rather difficult to say what they earn as a rule, seeing that fees vary somewhat. In minor races the fees are generally five guineas for riding a winner, three guineas a loser, and two guineas for riding a trial. But in the big races the jockeys receive much larger remuneration, not to mention gifts from lucky backers. It is by no means uncommon for some of them to make as much as £2000 and £3000 a year. The winner of the Derby seldom receives less than £1000 from the owner of the horse.

THE DEER AND THE NOVELIST.

Robert W. Chambers, author of "Cardigan," has been having some opportunities for good sport lately, of which he availed himself in the following manner:

Scene: The forests of a Southern State. Time: The present. Dramatis personae: Mr. Chambers and a Sporting Friend.

Mr. Chambers (sotto voce): Hush! What's that? Sporting Friend (raising his gun): Sh—sh—sh!

Mr. Chambers (raising his gun): Sh—sh—sh! A buck—two-pronged buck—and a doe. Gad, what beauties! The deer pose prettily before the admiring hunters a minute, then scamper like rabbits through the underbrush.

Mr. Chambers (heaving a sigh of satisfaction): Why didn't you shoot? Sporting Friend (beaming with pleasure): Why didn't you?

Mr. Chambers (blushing): Why, you know, I—I—I, why, gad, I can't shoot a deer when it looks at me like that.

Sporting Friend (turning very red): The deuce you can't! Well, do you know, that's just the case with me, old chap.

They shake hands cordially and, wreathed with smiles, proceed on their way with guns reversed and cameras in hand.—[Unidentified.]

stairs and into the street. It was the poorest of houses and the poorest of people, and in running away from the street, several times on the rough sidewalk, he suddenly halted and he reached down and grabbed me, but whom have we here?"

"The Dwarf, and I am escaping from me," I replied.

"I believe it at first, but later on I saw and drove with me to my hotel and my friends. A day or two later I was arrested and sent to prison, and I was so popular that crowds came to cheer me and shout: 'Bully for me!'"

QUEER NEW IDEAS.

CONCEPTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN CURIOUS PATENTS.

By a Special Contributor.

Latest inventions, which come from the pen of a fan, are a swinging electric fan, the fan is placed narrow strips of the breeze. This is set up when the whole mechanism is swung round a certain point, when it blows away the fan stirs up the air in a decided improvement on the old style.

of Minnesota has just patented a bicycle which may be ridden in the ordinary way, but which can be changed so that the rider can go forward and backward at the same time. The motion is most delightful and comfortable.

A man has recently invented a bicycle which acts automatically at the pressure. Further pressure changes the brake. It now remains for the inventor to devise a bicycle which will gallop or walk at the will of the rider.

to be made of electricity is by a device which uses certain high frequency electrical teeth without pain. The current is molded of the part which is to be treated, and a layer of tin foil. If the current is done about the part and there is a set up by the current of electricity, the paste is placed over the tin foil and absorbed. The advantage of using this dentistry is obvious. The patient undergoes the weakening effects of the removed without feeling it. So the electrical dentist seems that he is applying the idea to other operations.

development in train dispatching has brought about on two western lines the introduction of the telephone. The Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Chicago and North Western are connected to the nearest station, local or long-distance station, and the train may be moving, but the conversation can be heard. It is proposed now to have a telephone service for the trains. If the telephone were in use at all times, its use will save thousands of dollars.

is on dry land is the novelty of the great trackless plains of the Valley. One day two young men were weary way over the plain and they and blew away their hats and hats and built a low truck on wheels. Between their camp and the hard surface of the plain, they and they were soon able to move so that they could make the trip in a day, in favorable winds of fifty miles an hour.

ists have discovered a way to make a compound which is that the compound absorbs the oxygen into the air and holds it in the water. If the compound is which is poorly ventilated, the compound constantly renewed and the acid gas which is exhaled in the room is absorbed by the compound. It is difficult to get pure air.

RESULT OF ALCOHOL.

over his spectacles of the output of the distillery man?" he said in his answer. He replied the prisoner. "I am not a patrol motor that did not stop."

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THE IDOL INDUSTRY.

AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS WITH MANY FOREIGN AGENCIES.

[London Answers:] In the capital of the Sultan of Soudan there is established a firm of traders—the only one of its kind—whose chief business is dealing in idols. These strange "gods" are made of ivory, brass, wood, iron and cork. The firm has agents scattered throughout East Africa, from the Natal coast right away to Delagoa; but it is in the north of this particular territory where fetishism is most popular, and it is there that the Zanguebar firm transacts the greater part of its god-dealing business.

It has also a branch in the Senegambia part of Africa, which embraces Coomassie, Abomey, Benin, Loango, Congo, Angola and Benguela, places where the natives—nearly savages—carry on extensively the worshiping of idols and stones for gods.

Now, various sorts of savages have various kinds of gods, and chiefly their idols are crude images, fashioned by rude hands. But a spirit of modern enterprise has developed even in the savage breast, and the custom of the savage making his own fetish, or god, which has been derived from time immemorial, is now giving place to the newer method of buying idols in the cheapest market; hence the reason for the Zanguebar idol-dealing firm coming into existence.

They are ready to supply to the savage tribes gods great and small, loving or warlike, made of paper, wood, or ivory, or the most precious metal, on terms which pay them and please their dusky customers. And no credit is given, and no risk is run in worthless cheques or bank notes, for the bill is paid in the local territorial currency—namely, in yams, bananas, rice, palms, maize, down, nuts and beans; or in gold metal, palm oil, ivory, gums and cowries, or in cattle or slaves. This merchandise is converted into money in the capitals.

Some of the idols are dreams of first-class workmanship, for the Zanguebarians have imported workmen from various parts of the world, whose whole labors are expended on the monsters upon which the poor savages look with eyes of tenderness and veneration. Ivory and certain of the wooden gods are principally made in African territory—those of the cheaper kinds—but the more pretentious and expensive gods are made in France, Germany and England, in factories the existence of which nobody on this side of the world has hardly ever dreamed.

In the heart of the metropolis of the Midlands is the English factory; there is another at Nimes, in France; and one at Gries, in Germany.

The orders are sent direct to these establishments from Zanguebar, so that there is need for no surprise if their existence is unknown. The business is unique, since it has no competitors and nobody traveling about Europe for orders.

The very best of the idols come from the English factory, since it is situated in the world's center for hardware and nickel stuff, and where gold and silver articles are made every week by the thousand, and where the greater bulk of the world's metallic production is consumed.

The tribes of the Senegambian district of Africa believe that every misfortune proceeds from, and can only be averted by, their gods, so that in order to propitiate them the poor misguided souls have their fetiches or idols made in rich metals; that is the general practice. A chief will readily pay 500 barrels of palm oil (£26 a ton) for the native fetich, which may consist of a gold-colored monster in the shape of a fiendish head with eight eyes, or a serpent with three heads fixed to a long pole of ivory.

The Solomon Island tribes do not usually erect their idols in the open; they are placed inside the houses, and are manifestations of the more sober sort than those of most tribes. The gods are fishes, snakes and birds. The natives are good customers of the god merchants, who receive from them for an ornamental fetich fish, the outlines of which are foreign to the naturalist, perhaps two or three crocodiles, or a batch of fifty parrots, other parcels being worth about £25, while for a carved ivory bird, which resembled more of a dog than a bird, diamonds and gold nuggets to the value of £250 settled the bill of King Benjarmassin of Molucca.

The European-made gods cost any sum from £50 to £100. In the valley of the Mombas there is in every village what is called a sacred house, which contains, among precious objects, many priceless treasures, though they are things in the way of idols. The natives call them "Kinkas," and they consist of human heads fastened on a pole, with precious stones and gold and silver bars or plates ingeniously inserted in the face, figures of lions and alligators of the most outrageous description, but nevertheless made of gold and smooth animals carved in glittering frames composed of diamonds.

Most of these fetiches are made to order in Birmingham, not three hundred yards from Broad street, which city has sent to the East African, Congo, Gaboon, and other tribes hundreds of idols.

There are hundreds of gods worshiped by savages, known to humanity, and they range in size from one inch to a hundred feet high. The strangest god of all is "Kinkas," who is the terror and the love at the same time of the Gaboon blacks. He looks like an ordinary man, judging by the quantity of feathers and old rags with which the body is dressed up. As a matter of fact, however, the great god, which stands some nine feet high, is made—principally at Nimes, in France—of solid cobblestones of gold, and though the carving of the limbs, yet is so beautifully done as to warrant the bill coming to, as a rule, one thousand guineas. The traders are paid with ivory—enormous tusks weighing from one hundred to over two hundred pounds, and fetching in the wholesale market from £50 to £70 per hundredweight.

Of course the business comes to the traders in a very unobscure way. Some of the minor chiefs get to hear

of the white man—the traders' traveler—being in the district. This astute individual has already seen the witch doctor—the creature who rules the tribe, so to speak—and has prevailed upon him to provide the tribe with a brand-new god.

Business on "equitable terms" is done. The savage holds a "palaver," at which he declares the "gods" want propitiating, and this, of course, takes the form of a new god.

Another way is to steal quietly into the sacred grove of a native village and set up an idol unobserved. When the natives see it they are paralyzed and wonder how it got there. The first act is to fall down and worship it. The trader comes along, makes explanations, and leaves the village enriched with a quid pro quo in precious stones, metals, shells or slaves.

Either of the gods "Shahmantin" or "Sasubonsum" is made of ivory, and both stand six feet high. They are the most hideous-looking creations you could possibly imagine, the former having five great eyes bulging forward, and four lips, with horns projecting from the side of the head; while the latter is a bull's head, with six eyes as round as saucers and a capacious mouth. These two are the most malignant of all the gods of the poor savages, and the latter spend half their lives in propitiating them. In ivory they cost about £500 apiece, which amount is paid in ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and the other forms of local currency already mentioned.

THE VIOLET.

Half hidden in a wealth of leaves
The modest violets lie,
Perfuming every passing breeze,
Blue as the bending sky;
Protected from the day's hot glare,
Content to dwell unseen
In some secluded, shaded nook
Unknown to flower queen.

The fair white lilies nod and smile
On stems erect and tall
And fragrant roses red and white
Bloom on the garden wall;
Carnations stand in lowly guise
Of colors rich and rare
And scatter spicy scents in clouds
Of incense on the air.
Carnation, rose nor lily fair
Possess the subtle power
To please with all its varied charms
As the sweet violet flower.

When some wild storm casts them to earth
Or falls the dashing rain
More sweet the odors they exhale—
Atonements made for pain.

Of viewing them the years unroll
And a vision will arise
Of a half shy and graceful girl
With tender violet eyes
Within a farmhouse white and high
Among the orchard trees
Where, through the golden summer days
Are heard the birds and bees;
Where meadows stretch thin verdant lengths
E'en to the forest wild
Where the dogwood bloomed by rugged paths
Of trodden when a child.

And, yet, she dwells amid these scenes
Unmindful of the show
And glitter of a noisy world,
The swinging to and fro
Of restless crowds—her heart attuned
To Nature's moods, her ear
Hears music in its varied themes
Not all the world can hear.

When storms of grief swept o'er her path
With hush and sullen roar
More fragrant seemed her gentle life
Than it had been before;
And, so, it seemeth not unmeet
When violets I see
To think of that far-distant friend
So near in memory.

RENA HOWARD.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

A story is going the rounds as to Booker T. Washington's test of a gentleman, and it is to the following effect: He was a young man and a stranger in Boston. As he walked along the street, burdened with two heavy bags, he felt a hand slipped under his and one of the bags taken from him. The man who thus relieved him he learned to know afterward as Dr. Edward Everett

Hale. That was a good test, and the story is a good one—for Boston. But let us suppose that he had been staggering along with his load in New York and had felt a hand slipped under his own, relieving him of one of his bags, whose hand would that have been? Chauncey Depew's, Richard Croker's or whose? Would he have ever seen that bag again?—[Bridgeport Standard.]

TOOTH TALK

No. 6.

The Modern Medical Trend.

Somebody a good while ago said, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and everybody has been saying it ever since. Some years back medical science discovered that the original sayer of this old saying knew what he was talking about, and then began a new era in medicine. The present trend of medical progress is toward the prevention of disease, and results most marvelous are being accomplished. For particulars read the medical journals.

The New Dentistry

Dentistry lagged. Dentistry has always lagged behind the medical profession. Lagging dentistry says: "I'll fill the cavity and the tooth will last a while, then when it's gone I'll bridge in an artificial one." The new dentistry, prophylactic dentistry, removes the cause of decay, fills the cavity, recommends proper care of the teeth and no more cavities come. Prophylactic dentistry is so exact a science that it does even more for the teeth than preventive measures in medicine have yet been able to do for the general health. The things that need to be done to keep the teeth in health are few and definite, and prophylactic dentistry does them all. Prophylactic treatment keeps the teeth white, firm and sound, prevents fillings coming out and the enamel wearing rapidly or chipping off, and cures all diseased conditions of the gums and mucous lining of the mouth. Prophylactic dentistry is the most economical because it really saves the teeth and costs no more than the best of the other kind.

Bridge Work

There are two kinds of bridge work—good and bad. That that isn't altogether good is bad. I have no respect for inferior materials or inferior mechanical work in dentistry. Good materials are to be had by paying for them, and the old kind of dentistry is so wholly mechanical that there is no excuse for a dentist being less than an expert workman. I am not the only dentist who uses good materials and makes good bridge work, but I am the only dentist employing prophylactic science in preparing the root to which the bridge is attached. Another distinctive feature is my system of special adaptation of the crown to the root. This is important because it insures so perfect a fit that no place is afforded for the accumulation of food and the propagation of bacteria beneath the margin of the gums. I have seen many a crowned root utterly destroyed as a result of bad adaptation and consequent decay. My gold crowns are heavier than those commonly made, which insures greater strength and durability of bridge work. I am also able to crown a great many roots that others would have to extract, because I make twenty styles of crowns and every root can be suited.

Consultation

Let me examine your teeth and tell you what prophylactic dentistry can do for them. Will also tell you the cost of work needed.

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Seal garments re-modeled into the latest styles. Furs stored during the summer.

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Makes good complexions perfect and bad complexions good. Does all that a cream should do, and nothing that should not be done. Beautifies instantly, removes wrinkles and blemishes, and keeps them removed.

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Of all textiles used for gowns there are none so durable, so handsome or so stylish as

Cut Price Sale of

Small Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—Mr. Ralph St.

50

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 15, 1902.]

June 15, 1902.]

SHE WILL ASSIST MARCONI.

MISS SAFFORD TO EXPERIMENT WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT CAPE BRETON.

[Butte Inter Mountain:] It was not without a purpose that Miss Jean Safford studied electricity as secretary to Prof. Bell, inventor of the telephone. So thoroughly has she mastered electricity and such an expert has she become that she has been employed by Signor Marconi as an assistant in his experiments with wireless telegraphy.

Miss Safford has been visiting friends in Butte, and left a few days since for her home in Washington. The latter part of June she will go to Cape Braddock, on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, where Signor Marconi will conduct his experiments.

Remarkably bright and pretty is Miss Safford. She is a charming conversationalist, but is reticent, naturally enough, about her experiments in electricity.

Miss Safford said that she did not know just what her work with Marconi would be, but believed that it would have to do with perfecting his wireless telegraphy. She has studied the system to a great extent and already has a fundamental understanding of his invention.

For many years Miss Safford has been secretary for Prof. Bell. So diligently has she worked that she felt her nervous system giving way. So she decided to make an extensive trip through the West before entering upon her new duties.

Miss Safford is an inventor herself. She is putting into practical execution two inventions which are of particular interest. One is a fire escape, which, in a general way, is to be built after the plan of an ordinary automatic tape measure.

It will consist of springs and clock work so arranged that when the person who wishes to use the rope takes hold of it, he can reach the ground with easy descent. As soon as he lets go of the rope it coils back in the machine again in readiness for the next person.

Miss Safford's other invention is a device by which a continuous roll of paper is fed into a typewriter from another roll, thus saving the trouble of changing the paper. A small knife which is connected with one of the keys is manipulated by the operator at will and enables him to cut as much of the copy as he wishes.

FAMOUS WOMEN'S FADS.

VARY FROM SNAKE-TAMING TO BEE-KEEPING AND INCLUDE OTHER DIVERSIONS.

[Pearson's Weekly:] Sarah Bernhardt is the most eccentric actress of our time. Everything is forgiven to genius, and thus the extraordinary stories continually being told about the great French actress only serve to make her more and more interesting. At one time she is making a pet of a lion, a tiger, or a snake; at another time we hear that she usually sleeps in a coffin in which she intends to be buried. A year or two ago it was declared that Madame's latest craze was to rise at four o'clock in the morning, and, attired like a man, to prowling about the streets of Paris for two or three hours together. She was christened Rosine, and no one seems to know why she is called Sarah. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has added another to her many hobbies, namely, collecting seaweed, of which she owns many remarkable specimens.

Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, the sister-in-law of the Viceroy of Ireland, is one of the very few lovers of animals who have ever made a pet of a python. There have always been individuals, especially members of the fair sex, who have exercised a curious fascination over snakes, perhaps one secret of their power being their absolute fearlessness. Mrs. Cadogan's python is nine feet long, and, though showing a great dislike to strangers, is devoted to its own mistress. Many well-known people make a point of having peculiar pets, but it may be said, with very little fear of contradiction, that in this matter Mrs. Arthur Cadogan holds a record—at any rate, so far as Englishwomen are concerned.

Miss Julia Neilson is one of the most beautiful of dog enthusiasts. However busy she may be, this charming actress can always find time to attend the Ladies' Kennel Association shows, and she has often been herself a successful exhibitor. Miss Neilson, who is, of course, known to her many friends as Mrs. Fred Terry, takes her four-footed pets very seriously. She herself takes them out daily for good long walks, and bathes and combs their silky coats, finding her reward in their enthusiastic devotion.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has a great love for jewelry of every kind, and wears some beautiful rings and necklaces. One of her rings consists of one large pearl which opens and shuts, and contains a portrait of Mrs. Campbell's late husband. She is also the proud possessor of four very beautiful and valuable dogs, which are simply devoted to her, and follow her almost everywhere. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has no great love for society, and keeps away from crushes and so-called gaieties of the kind; but she often entertains her friends in her charming flat in Ashley Gardens, and all who have been there vote her a charming hostess.

The Duchess of Bedford shares all her husband's enthusiasm for animals, about which she probably knows more than any other lady in society. She has a large library entirely devoted to works on natural history, a gallery of pictures of birds and animals of all kinds, and she delights in teaching her horses, dogs and cats to perform tricks.

Princess Sophie Duleep Singh, notwithstanding her great Oriental name, which marks her to those cognizant of Indian history, as a descendant of the famous founder of the vast Sikh empire, is, to all intents and purposes, a thoroughly English girl, and this in spite of the fact that her father, the late Maharajah, remained to the end of his life in appearance and manner an Indian potentate, while her mother was a German lady, who was born and brought up in Alexandria. Princess Sophie has long been a devoted adherent of the Ladies' Kennel Association, often showing her pets at the "L.K.A." shows.

Miss Braddon divides her affections equally between

books, old china and dogs. In her beautiful house at Richmond there is one white-panelled room, the walls of which are completely hung with china plates of every conceivable pattern; and in her own private "den," which is crowded with rows and rows of books in magnificent bindings, there is a special sofa sacred to the dogs of the establishment.

Mrs. Langtry possesses the largest and most valuable collection of fans in the world. The walls of her specially-designed fan rooms are artistically decorated with fans of all shapes, sizes and description—many of them being exquisite specimens of carved ivory.

Mme. Modjeska, when not acting, takes great delight in looking after her beautiful ranch and farmyard in Southern California. She has a thorough knowledge of the various duties appertaining to farm life, and has frequently exhibited poultry with great success at local shows. Bee-keeping is another favorite pursuit of hers.

Miss Ellen Terry spends a great deal of leisure in collecting choice perfumes and gorgeous materials. Mrs. Bernard Beere has a vast collection of dancing dolls, mechanical toys and money boxes. She makes a point of buying all the clever little inventions which are hawked about the streets of London. Mme. Melba collects old furniture. Adelina Patti loves the water, and spends much of her time on a lake near her castle; while Mary Anderson is a most enthusiastic chess player.

EFFECT OF SUGGESTION ON CHILDREN.

Study carefully the temperament and tastes of your children, that you may put before each the suggestions that will best arouse within him his own constructive, beauty-making powers. Let nothing be said before the little one that will not bear repeating, and nothing done that may not be imitated. "The greatest characteristic of early childhood is the power of imitation," says Prof. Elmer Gates.

Not a sight, sound or condition escapes the watchful eye of a bright, active child; and to put into expression every new thought or fascinating mental picture, whether good or bad, is an irresistible instinct. This is why stories, amusements, pictures and everything that feeds a child's mind should be suggestive of only that which would place beautiful and happy pictures before his mental vision.

Of the grandeur, beauty and joy in the world, seek in some simple manner to make the little children conscious, and that they, too, in a way, are iplers, great or small, of what they see, hear, taste or feel.—(Helen Van Anderson, in Mind.)

THE SUN AS A TIMEPIECE.

In a Georgia Justice Court a colored witness was asked to name the time a difficulty occurred.

"Hit wuz in fodder piffin' time, suh," he replied.

"You don't understand me," said the judge. "I mean, what time was it by the clock?"

"Dey warn't no clock dar, suh," said the witness.

"Well, by the sun, then?"

"Now," exclaimed the witness, triumphantly, "sence you hez come right down ter business I'll tell you plain: Ef de sun had been a-shinin' hit would er been 'bout two hours on a half by sun; but es de sun didn't show his face 'tall dat day I couldn't say fer aartin des what time hit wuz!"—[Atlanta Constitution.]

COUNT TOLSTOY'S WIFE.

The Countess Tolstoy, in her way, is almost as wonderful as her famous husband. Her individuality and her theories are as marked and distinct as are his. Nor does she always agree with him in his views. In fact, she most strenuously opposed his tirade against the copyright system. Neither is she a blind admirer of the Count's style and stories, but often freely and somewhat warmly attacks both, the result being a rather heated argument. The Countess is a woman of broad training and ripe education. Strong in her character and great in her ability, she is the type of woman who would best understand a man of her husband's kind, and who would be able to further the best in his and both their lives.—[Answers.]

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC WATCH.

An invention which is likely to revolutionize the watch-making industry has been perfected by a Swiss watchmaker named David Peret, of Marin, near Neuchâtel. It is a watch which goes by electricity. It was severely tested by experts, and it was found that it gained only seven-tenths of a second in five weeks. The

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BETE NOIRE.

"This book says something about something 'bête noire.' What's a 'bête noire,' George?" "Oh, it has something to do with the bête I suppose. Don't bother me when I'm reading and Plain Dealer.



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Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the habit of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed drunkard, a social drinker or a tippler. It has an appetite for alcoholic liquors and will destroy the habit of drinking without the patient's knowledge. Indorsed by members of W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Townsend, secretary of the Women's Christian Union, writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on a confirmed drunkard, and the cure has been made. The remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our Union will find a practical and economical treatment to all cases of alcoholism."

Druggists everywhere, or by mail per box \$1. Trial sample free. Write or call on Mrs. T. C. Moore, Sole Agent, Los Angeles, Cal. Sold in Los Angeles by OWL Dispensary, 320 South Broadway.

President of the Osteopathic Assn. of the State of California, Professor of Chemistry; Secretary Pacific Coast Assn. of Osteopaths.

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Life in Asia Minor. By M.
The College Girls. By K.
The West Pointer. By A.
Lucky Shoes. By George.
The Gothamite. By A. J.
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In a Rubber Town. From
Stories of the Firing Line.
Good Short Stories
Austrian Lourdes. From

DRESS IN AFRICA

SOME VIEWS OF AFRICANS ON THE WHITE MEN GIVING THEM CLOTHING

[New York Sun:] They tell in Sierra Leone, a fellow, a convert to Islam, who had been a native of the settlements of the Sierra Leone, when both were astonished by the native arrayed in a swallow-tail and a standing collar. Turning to him, he said:

"Look here, boy, if you ever for a moment, a convert to Islam, who had been a native of the settlements of the Sierra Leone, when both were astonished by the native arrayed in a swallow-tail and a standing collar. Turning to him, he said:

"Every now and then lantern slides are shown in the churches and Sunday-schools of the United States, showing the native arrayed in a swallow-tail and a standing collar. Turning to him, he said:

"The New Africa, published in London, contains an article on the subject of the native arrayed in a swallow-tail and a standing collar. Turning to him, he said:

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DRESS IN AFRICA.

SOME VIEWS OF AFRICANS ON THE CLOTHES THE WHITE MEN GIVE TO THEM.

[New York Sun:] They tell in West Africa of a fine old fellow, a convert to Islam, who came into one of the settlements of the Sierra Leone one day with his son, when both were astonished by the appearance of a civilized native arrayed in a swallow-tail coat, a tall silk hat and a standing collar. Turning to his son the astonished old man said:

"Look here, boy, if you ever forget Islam and become a Christian you may come to look like that."

Every now and then lantern slides are shown in our churches and Sunday-schools of the boys and girls at mission stations in tropical Africa togged out in clothing such as the American boys and girls wear in a far colder climate. Somehow the little things in their unaccustomed garb do not look comfortable.

The New Africa, published in Liberia, said recently that among the natives of the interior one of the most effective arguments against Christianity is the European dress. The educated blacks in West Africa are beginning to protest against the practice of introducing European clothing among the natives.

The Weekly News of Sierra Leone recently asserted that the health of many of the young women along the coast was being impaired on account of the notion they had imbibed that it is pretty to have a small waist. The writer assures the women that they cannot expect to escape the perils of childbirth if they persist in tight lacing. He adds: "The forms of our aboriginal women are beautiful. Many of them resemble in shape the classic statues that are seen in the European picture galleries. This is the shape of our aboriginal sisters who have no perils of childbirth."

Another article in the same newspaper said a while ago that out of every 1000 children born in Freetown 60 die within the first year of their existence. The paper attributes this great mortality largely to the practice of tight lacing among the women who wear European clothing.

STATISTICS OF COURTSHIP.

SOME MYSTERIES ON HUMAN LIFE ON WHICH SCIENCE THROWS NO LIGHT.

[London Express:] To a foreign statistician the world is indebted for some very interesting data in regard to the most approved methods of courtship in civilized countries. These data were compiled from declarations of love and the statistician obtained the following figures: Eighty-one of the 100 men vowed that they could not live any longer without the adored ones; twenty held the ladies' hands in a tight grip; sixty kissed them on the lips, ten on the right hand; two on the tip of the nose and one on the shoulder; eighteen vowed that they could hardly speak; twenty-six lost their eloquence through certain qualms of conscience; eleven said in deep chest tones, "Thank God," and eight frankly admitted that they were "inexpressibly happy."

By studying the conduct of 100 men whose suits were rejected the statistician obtained the following equally interesting figures: Forty of them rushed in a frenzy out of the room; twenty-one said that the life henceforth had no more value in their eyes, and that they would commit suicide; fourteen became suddenly tongue-tied and irrational; six calmly resigned themselves to the inevitable; five avowed their intention of immediately emigrating to America; three tore out some of their hair; two bit their lips till the blood came; one stuck his hands into his trousers pockets and whistled a popular song, and another looked up toward heaven and began to say the Lord's Prayer.

Of the ladies, 87 per cent. knew beforehand that the proposals were about to be made to them. Seventy of them, as though embarrassed, into the arms of the lover, and only four fell gently down on a chair or sofa. Fourteen covered their blushing faces with their hands; eight threw their arms passionately around the necks of the men; two said, "Please speak to mama."

One lady, who was forty-eight years old, protested vigorously against giving or receiving a kiss; another, who was about the same age, said, "Yes, you may kiss me, but you must do it in a gentlemanly manner." Such are some of the ways in which proposals are made

and received. The study is an interesting one in several ways, and should prove especially instructive to members of the fair sex.

THE CORONATION FUR.

FACTS ABOUT THE STOA WHICH FURNISHES ROYAL ROBES.

[London Express:] A few facts about the little animal whose skin is now in such great demand to make the coronation robes of the peers and peeresses resplendent may not be uninteresting. The stoat, or, as it is generally called when in winter dress, the ermine, is a little creature much like a weasel, to which it is closely allied. The most marked difference between the two animals is the somewhat larger size of the former, while its tail retains the black tip when the rest of the coat changes its color to white.

It is only in winter time that the coat has the whiteness which makes the fur in such great demand, for in summer the color of the upper parts of the body is a dull mahogany brown, while the under parts are a pale yellow sulphur, in contradistinction to the pure white of the weasel. The average stoat is about 9½ inches in length, with a tail measuring about four inches. Like related species, the ermine is a very restless, brave and bloodthirsty little creature, and can both climb and swim well. These animals, which make their homes among rocks and stones, in walls and the like, are to be found in the northern regions both of Europe and America.

In all the more northern parts stoats invariably assume the well-known white winter dress which makes their fur so valuable an article of commerce. For instance, this change always takes place in the highlands of Scotland; but in the northern English counties, like Northumberland and Durham, though frequent, it is by no means universal. If we go further south the change of color becomes more and more rare, taking place only occasionally in counties like Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, while in Cornwall and Hampshire it is almost unknown. Most scientists attribute the reason of the change of color to the effects of temperature, but others point out that the transformation has been known to take place in cases of captive specimens which have been continually kept in warm rooms.

THE BAPTISM OF BELLS.

Bells were solemnly baptized like children—a custom which is still extant in the Roman church. This is probably not a primitive practice, and cannot be traced far back than the reign of Charlemagne. It is first distinctly mentioned in the time of Pope John XIII (988,) when he gave his own name to the great bell of the Lateran church. Sleidan gives an account of the ceremonial to be observed. "First of all, the bells must be so hung that the bishop may be able to walk around them. When he has chanted a few psalms in a low voice he mingles water and salt, and consecrates them, diligently sprinkling the bell with the mixture, both inside and out. Then he wipes it clean, and with holy oil describes on it the figure of the cross, praying the while that when the bell is swung up and sounded faith and charity may abound among men; all the snares of the devil—hall, lightning, winds, storms—may be rendered vain, and all unseasonable weather softened. After he has wiped off that cross of oil from the rim he forms seven other crosses on it, but only one of them within. The bell is censed, more psalms are to be sung and prayers put for its welfare. After this feast and banquetings are celebrated, just as at a wedding."—[Gentleman's Magazine.]

A VOTING TELEGRAPH.

There is only one reference to mechanical voting in the thirteen reports on foreign Parliaments which have just been issued. This occurs in a memorandum on the subject of divisions in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag. As long ago as 1869 a motion was introduced in the Prussian lower house in favor of establishing a system called the voting telegraph, an electric invention designed by the firm of Siemens & Halske. Each member was to have at his place a handle to turn to right or left as he wished to vote "yes" or "no," and this handle could be turned only by the member to whom the seat belonged, each member being provided with a special key. The time for taking the votes of the lower house would according to this scheme have occupied less than two minutes. There were no practical objections made to the machine, but it was rejected, partly

because no pressing need existed for shortening the divisions, and partly on account of the advantages of an oral process of voting.—[London Chronicle.]

LONGEVITY OF DOGS.

The age to which a dog lives in the ordinary course is always a somewhat interesting subject, especially at the present time, when so much is done in the way of breeding for early maturity. For instance, we have both collies and fox terriers becoming bench champions before they are well out of their puppyhood, but it is sad to say that in a majority of such cases the overgrown dog afterward rapidly degenerates or dies an early death. A correspondent writes to the Field of the death of his fox terrier at the advanced age of eighteen years, having been born in 1884. He was either a son of a grandson of Brokenhurst Joe, his late owner does not know which. This is, no doubt, a case of unusual longevity; but instances of dogs living to fourteen and fifteen years are common. Dr. Leeney recored the death of a dog of Lord Ogilvie's at twenty-three years old, it arising from an accident; while W. L. Little-Geach about the same time mentioned two of his own dogs, one of which was then living hard on to twenty years old; the other had just died when over that age. The well-known fox terrier Bedgrave Joe was born July 31, 1868, and died January 13, 1888, while another aged terrier was one of a working stamp which came from George Carter of the Bedale, born in January, 1880, and died February 13, 1900. In several of the above well-authenticated cases of longevity death either arose from accident or was brought about by the owner owing to the growing feebleness of the poor creature. No mean can be struck as to the average age of the ordinary dog, but this might be taken at ten years as he is now.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

TO SHIP TONS OF HONEY.

Battle Creek, Mich., will not only supply the world with health foods, but honey as well. A stock company is being organized to start an apiary on a mammoth scale. A farm of 100 acres well adapted for the growing of white clover to furnish food for the bees. This, with what bees take from the flowers and other adjacent clover fields, is calculated to furnish food for the making of tons of honey.—[Detroit News.]

NECESSITY OF WEARING GLASSES.

ARTICLE BY DR. C. C. LOGAN

It is really dangerous to go to any ordinary optician or eye specialist for glasses as the human eye will accept the wrong glass at first easier than it will the right one, and because there are so many serious diseases of the eye which cause pain in and around the eyes, headache, blurring the vision, burning sensation when reading or in the sunlight, which need treatment and not glasses, and if neglected will often cause blindness.

If you needed treatment they are as ignorant of the fact as any school child. Why? Because diseases of the eye is a scientific accumulative knowledge which has been handed down for several hundred years and which, like the law, requires a scientific education and experts to teach and interpret it to you. In the University of Vienna where they have the largest clinic and the best eye specialists in the world, the student must study the anatomy and physiology and diseases of the eye three to four years before they are allowed to study diseases of the eye and refraction under their famous eye specialists, and it takes months of hard work and study before you are able to discriminate between a diseased condition of the optic nerve, the retina, or an incipient cataract coming on the crystalline lens, or an error of refraction, and after diagnosing the disease, being able to apply just the right treatment.

Many chances of curing serious eye ailments are destroyed by going to some optician with your eyes who assures you that you need glasses when you do not.

Any clerk in a jewelry, department or instrument store can get a diploma as a "graduate optician," "doctor of optics" or "doctor of ophthalmology and otology," in from one to three months from any optical college in America and call himself an optician, expert optician or eye specialist without ever having been inside of a medical college. An oculist has to at least study diseases of the eye three to four years and graduate in medicine. All opticians calling themselves oculists without being M. D., are mere pretenders.

Dr. Logan of the Los Angeles Optical Co., 319 South Spring St., is the only oculist in this city who has his office on the ground floor. He will save you \$5.00 to \$10.00 on the oculist examination, and gives you the best glasses at a reasonable price.

BETE NOIRE.
says something about somebody's
What's a 'bet nor, George?'
something to do with the bet-nor
don't bother me when I'm reading."



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will cure or destroy the disease
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32

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 11]

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The man who drinks the first cup invariably wants the second. No two ways about Hawaiian Blend—good enough for every man 365 days of the year. One-pound packages at all grocers. Imported, roasted and packed by

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**RICH
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Don't forget that the use of Puritas Distilled Water for the shampoo and toilet, brings back the lustre to the hair and softness to the skin that the alkaline city water has taken away.

The better toilet parlors in this city use and endorse Puritas. So do hundreds of careful women who use it in their homes and consider pure water a toilet requisite.
5 gallons, 30c. Phone Exchange 6, Ice & Cold Storage Co.

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Summer ...Girls

Who know good candy—and what summer girls do not?—know Bishop's Rubidoux Chocolates. The surest, safest, quickest line to the summer girl's heart is via the Rubidoux Chocolate route. Confectioners, druggists and grocers sell them everywhere you go. And they're the finest confection any dealer sells. 30c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.50 boxes. Rubidoux Chocolate Flakes 10c, 30c, 50c, and \$1 boxes.

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1:30 p.m. Santa Fe
2:00 p.m. Redondo Ry.
2:30 p.m. Santa Fe
3:00 p.m. Redondo Ry.
4:00 p.m. Redondo Ry.
4:30 p.m. Redondo Ry.
5:00 p.m. Redondo Ry.
5:30 p.m. Redondo Ry.
6:00 p.m. Redondo Ry.
Returning trains leave the beach:
7:30 a.m. 7:40 a.m. 8:00 a.m.
8:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m.
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